

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

Hours—8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Winter Season's
NEW GOODS

ON VIEW

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FURNISHING DEPT.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

FIRST FLOOR.

NEW STOVES—

For Cooking and Heating.

BEDSTEADS—

Iron.

Iron and Brass.

Iron and Copper.

Steel and Brass.

And all Brass.

Twin Bedsteads.

FENDERS & CURBS

In Iron, Copper, and Brass.

CARPET SQUARES—

Tapestry.

Kidderminster.

Kensington.

Cairo and Buta.

Art Squares.

Printed.

Fast Colours.

CARPETS—

Axminster.

Wilton.

Brussels, and

Tapestry.

&c., &c., &c.

GENTS' DEPT.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD,

OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVE

EVERY WEEK.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

HONG KONG

Hongkong, 19th November, 1904. [1096]

Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers some announcements of this—concerning some medicine or other. "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money." Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honesty and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 37, Commercial Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of November, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1904. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 25th November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KEW, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1904. [1216]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Praya Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 (divided into 10,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$1,500,000 (divided into 150,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 50,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and if accepted to be alloted to the persons constituting the shareholders of the Company according to the Company's Register of Shareholders on the 28th day of February, 1905, at a premium of \$1 for each and every single share of such 50,000 new shares in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every two old shares in the Company held by the respective Shareholders thereof; the amount payable on each of such new shares respectively (including the said premium of \$10 per share) to be paid as to one equal half part thereof on the 31st day of March, 1905, and as to the remainder thereof (including the balance of the said premium) on the 30th day of June, 1905.

And that failing such allotment as aforesaid the said new shares be disposed of by the General Manager, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. And that for the purpose of facilitating the carrying into effect of the above Resolution the Transfer and other Books of the Company be closed for the space of seven days as on and from the 1st day of March, 1905.

Should the above Resolution be duly passed it will be submitted for confirmation at a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1904. SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts to the 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES WHITTALL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1904. [1233]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of the Year 1904 of Fifty Cents per Share on the Shares numbered 1—60,000 inclusive will be payable at Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on and after FRIDAY, 25th November, 1904, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office.

The Dividend will also be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on presentation of Warrants thereon and after the same date.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th instant, until SATURDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1904. [1243]

SKETCHES OF NATIVE LIFE IN SOUTH CHINA.

Having recently made a tour into the interior of our southern province, I send you a few notes which, though they concern themselves not with the movements of mandarins, nor with the impeachment of officials, will, I think, reproduce faithfully phases of the people's life, and so help us to understand those whose ways are, for the most part, past finding out.

MANIACS CHAINED.

We strode into a large and elegantly furnished temple, situated in one of our richest districts. We found three men chained with heavy fetters to three several pillars of the temple, and thought at first that they must be robbers, who were received there because of some phenomenal convenience, or because the prison was full. Nowadays no one is shocked at any disrespect to the idols, or desecration of places. Whatever respect for their temples and reverence for their gods may have filled the minds of the Chinese in past ages, has certainly now evaporated, just as any desire on the part of the officials to mend the public roads and deepen the canals seems to have vanished. The shouts of the crowds, however, soon undeceived us. "The fellows are maniacs," the rabble yelled, "and moreover one of them has learnt the language of the red-headed devils." I tried conversation, but met with nothing but a vacant stare and mere chatter. How long the poor wretches had been chained to these pillars I could not discover. Their presence reminded me of a native madhouse I once visited in one of our southern cities. The wretched mortals were barred within bare cells, behind timbers strong enough to confine an elephant. On this occasion there was one inmate only who was lying on the floor on his stomach. The warden tried to rouse him and failed. With characteristic Chinese sympathy, the warden seized a long bamboo and prodded the sleeping wretch in the ribs, as if he were a hog. At last the madman turned over and, with gleaming eyes, showed his teeth like a hyena. The question of the number and the treatment of the mentally deranged in China is a very large one, and to a great extent, an unknown one. In view of such occasional revelations, however, one cannot but be glad that there is such an institution as the asylum here in Canton, which is in such good hands.

A CHINESE "MODUS VIVENDI."

The hardworking Britisher who has taken the trouble to understand the "make-up" of Chinese society, will long ago have noticed the number of Chinese "drones." It would be interesting to know how many of the Celestials get their living by working for or sponging on, the "demons" from the West. No one can compute the numbers that get a living by frequenting the gambling halls, and thus living on other people. Most Europeans are pretty ignorant of the kinds of gambling that goes on in China. The Chinese know well enough that, first, about 10 per cent of the gains are "clawed" by the harpies who control these halls, and, therefore, in the whole venture, they know that someone will be the poorer by this amount. With this knowledge, tens of thousands, many of whom are the poorest of the poor, crowd these dirty holes and try to get money by this means. Recently, in the south of China a large number of new halls have been opened, and therefore the profession is neither disreputable nor tabooed. It is unnecessary to refer to the large numbers of people who get a living by pilloining the property of others. My friend and I were strolling along the river's bank in the middle of the afternoon, and we met two men, each of whom was carrying a gun, and one of them, in addition, a revolver.

They gesticulated at us frantically, shouted at us not to be frightened, and urged us to proceed at once. Really, by their excitement, they appeared to be more frightened than we were. A few minutes after it was discovered that these two rascals had robbed the crew of a "snake boat" of 10 dollars, as they were returning from the market, where they had been selling their mulberry leaves. In the evening, when some soldiers were asked why they did not suppress such scoundrelism, they replied, "We are not concerned with what goes on up there." It is reported down here that lately robbers have taken to brigandage, and that they find the profession comparatively safe and profitable. They seize and carry off men of wealth to hills and then hold them for ransom.

TACTICS OF OPPONENTS OF CHRISTIAN PROPAGANDA.

I will confine myself here to facts, and hide as far as possible my sympathies. In a certain village not far from Canton there dwell two Chinese elders, who had a foretime, been pelted with stones in Australia, but who had overlooked such trifling hospitality and kept on adding to the sum of dollars, and at the same time accepted Christianity. When they returned to China they were not contented with a merely nominal confession of Christianity, and so they set about getting a chapel. Then appeared an antagonism which was unexpected, for the villagers appeared to have in the past paid little attention to the worship of the gods. The gods summoned the stolid labourers to the temple to discover ways and means to frustrate the hated innovation, and they decided to attack the builders and drive them from their work. Then the fray began, and as fast as the foundations were laid, the natives tore them up. The Christians on their own initiative appealed to the local mandarin who, let it be written, was a sensible and forceful man, and he kept a posse of soldiers, who set on the bank under the trees, smoked their pipes, wondered at the stupidity of both parties, as if it mattered what gods men worshipped, or whether they worshipped any, provided always that it was their duty to see that the foolish people who wanted a Christian church should have one. The baffled and furious villagers there and then determined to have their revenge, and though it cost them \$2000, they carried their purpose into effect. They did not burn the

Christians' chapel, nor their houses, nor hamstring their buffaloes, but suddenly became very devout, and determined as a counterblast to build a new temple, to appease the angry idols. The new temple has been erected, and will become in a little time the rallying place for cockroaches and spiders, and the reception room for all the rubbish and other "right and bones" of a Chinese village. This is the first example with which I am acquainted, where a large temple has been built by a handful of natives to counteract, it may be the subtle deadly miasm, that must emanate from a Christian chapel. Meanwhile it is to be wondered at if a missionary occasionally feels compelled to visit a mandarin, or even the Consul, in order to circumvent such tactics on the part of the Chinese? In any other sphere of life it would be commended.

SCIENCE AND SUPERSTITION WEDDED.

Every girl soon learns that August and September are to the Chinese holy months. They are in the south, months of fire, not because the sun broils everybody before a white fire but because the nights of these two months witness the Chinese at their work worshipping the god of fire, burning paper clothes for the souls of the solitary departed who have no living relatives to look after their spiritual well-being. The ritual connected with these religious observances is somewhat elaborate, and for a "civilized" population, who are given to superstitions, there is a pleasing change from the dreary monotony of everyday life. Boats are hired and hup without with Chinese lanterns and within with tinted glass chandeliers, and then, having been furnished with such provision as the Chinese love, they accommodate many musicians and sundry priests. These latter, yellow as the oriole, in their gorgeous robes, beat the fish's head, and by their grave mien give a serious aspect to what otherwise might degenerate into a nightly debauch. These boats in the past have been poled up and down the river. A half-a-dozen of these, with a big brazier behind the last, full of blag-blag clothes, with the chanting of the priests and the music of the musicians, make a very pleasing effect, especially if one does not approach too near. One may say, however, that in connection with these anniversaries, that two facts are obvious. The thoughtful are certainly beginning to doubt the utility thereof; on the other hand, the ardently sincere now avail themselves of steam launches to tow the boats, and so those who take part in the festival escape the stomp of the poles' feet, and at the same time can glide along at a more rapid pace. Science is not necessarily fatal to superstition at first, but will, in time, give it a severe blow. Meanwhile, as some temples in Japan have been lighted with electricity, so here the use of steam is brought into requisition to mitigate the misfortunes of the dead.—N.C.D. News.

YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 18th instant, Messrs. Cawajee, Pallinjee & Co. write:—Since the issue of our last circular dated the 4th inst. a better feeling is to be noticed in our Yarn market. A good demand has sprung up for some selected counts, and, in absence of sufficient stock in first hands, dealers as well as speculators came forward in the market and purchased a good lot at an advance of from fifty cents to a dollar per bale on last mail's quotations. Nothing encouraging to report in No. 30s; they move slowly at last mail's prices. Some selected threads of No. 16s, found buyers at current rates; others are out of favour. A moderate business is reported in No. 12s; prices show no change. No. 10s, are in much request and move freely at an advance of from fifty cents to a dollar per bale. No. 8s, are not in much favour. No. 6s, have attracted buyers' attention and selected threads are much inquired for; business done at a dollar better. The market closes steady. Sales are reported of 350 bales of No. 6s; 50 bales of No. 8s; 125 bales of No. 10s; 1,400 bales of No. 12s; 625 bales of No. 16s; and 1,125 bales of No. 20s; in all about 7,075 bales. Arrivals during the fortnight per Steamers Ichu, Chusan, Pekin, Lianang, and Catherine Afcar of about 10,000 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and Northern ports of about 2,500 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 14,000 bales.

Local Yarn—Sales are reported of about 500 bales of Nos. 10s, and 12s at \$114 and \$116 respectively.

Japanese Yarn—Sales Nil.

Exchange—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 14½ per cent, London at 11. 10½ d. = \$

FORNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT.

Cotton, Indian.—Ruled very steady, and sales are reported of New staple about 275 bales at \$31 per picul. The unsold stock is estimated of about 550 bales. (250 old and 300 new.)

Cotton, Chinese.—Nothing of importance to note. Sales are reported of about 400 bales at \$32 per picul. The unsold stock is about 400 bales.

Yarn, Indian.—An improved demand and a rise in rates are to be noted in the fortnight. Chinese dealers came forward in the market and purchased a fair amount at an advance of from fifty cents to a dollar per bale on last mail's quotations. Sales are reported of about 7,000 bales. Arrivals about 10,000 bales. Shipments about 2,500 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 14,000 bales.

Local Yarn—Sales of about 450 bales of Nos. 10s and 12s are reported at \$114 and \$116, respectively.

Yarn, Japanese.—No sales are reported.

Opium, Malaw.—Ruled very firm. Prices show a good improvement. Sales are reported of new about 108 chests at \$1,110 to \$1,130. Old about 145 chests at \$1,150 to \$1,190. Older about 40 chests at \$1,250 to \$1,300 and oldest about 25 chests at \$1,380 per picul, in all about 304 chests. The unsold stock is estimated at about 910 chests.

Opium, Bengal.—Ruled steady and sales are reported of about 275 chests of Patna at \$1,180 to \$1,185, and about 60 chests of Benares at

\$1,130 to \$1,135 per chest. The unsold stock is estimated at about 450 chests.

Opium, Persian.—Nothing fresh to report. Sales are reported of about 180 chests at \$880 to \$940 per picul. The stock is about 1,850 chests.

Miscellaneous Quotations—	
Cawbasar	\$130 to \$160
Kiamis	10 to 21
Senna Leaves	4
Cassia	16 to 23
Saltpetre	11
Camphor (Chinese)	118
Apricots	25 to 28
Cloves	22 to 45
Olibanum	10 to 21
Borax	15 to 17
Sandalwood Oil	320 to 400
Sandalwood	278 to 382

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/108
Do. demand	1/108
Do. 4 months' sight	1/108
France—Bank T.T.	2/37
America—Bank T.T.	45 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/2
India T.T.	1/40
Do. demand	1/40
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 1/4
Japan—Bank T.T.	92 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Bank of England rate	1/124

Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	1/11
6 months' sight L/C	1/11
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	1/11
do. do.	1/11
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/11
30 days' sight France	2/41
6 months' sight	2/41
4 months' sight Germany	1/2
Bar Silver	1/26
Bank of England rate	1/124

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—	
Malwa New	1,100 to 1,150
Old	1,180 to 1,220
Older	1,250 to 1,300
Oldest	1,320 to 1,380
Patna New	1,185
Patna New	1,135
Persian Paper	880 to 940

Intimations.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SCOTSMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the forthcoming ST. ANDREW'S BALL, on 30th November, are requested to forward to the Undersigned their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and to state whether Married or Single.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary,
St. Andrew's Ball Committee.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1904. [1164]

ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW IRON -
FRAMED -
PIANOS
\$425.

GUARANTEED FOR CLIMATE.

MASTER PIANO
PLAYER
\$385 & \$500
PIANO AND PLAYER \$800.

PERSONALLY SELECTED

PIANOS
BYBECHSTEIN, KAPS,
HOPKINSON,
KRAUSS, HAAKE,
RACHAL'S
CABIN PIANOS.

HIRE OR CREDIT.

TALKING-
MACHINES.

AN ACTUAL REPRODUCTION OF

THE HUMAN VOICE.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1904. [119]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

Price \$10.50 per case of 24 bottles (quantity 60, 120).

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903. [178]

Entertainment.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

SMOKING CONCERT

In honour of the
Visiting Teams will be held in the
THEATRE ROYAL,
ON
MONDAY,
21st November, at 9 P.M.

All Tickets must be procured through Members of the Hongkong Cricket Club, and same may be had by applying at the Cricket Pavilion, or to the Secretary.

Price, \$5 each (including Refreshments).
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1904. [1239]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
TUESDAY,
the 22nd November, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—
GOLD and SILVER CLOISONNE
WARE, OLD SATSUMA VASES, IN-
CENSE BURNERS, WALL PLATES,
SILK EMBROIDERIES, CUT-VELVET
PICTURES, SILK-EMBROIDERED
SCREENS, KAKEMONOS, SILVER
WARE, TEA SETS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1904. [1251]

Masonic.



ROTHEN MARK LODGE,
No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held at the FREEMAS-
ONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY,
the 24th instant, at 5.30 P.M. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1904. [1249]

PAUSE!

Have you a SINGER Sewing Machine?
If not get one.

\$10 DOWN AND THE REST IN EASY
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Showrooms—4, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1904. [1232]

THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & Co.,
General Agents, Hongkong.

Direct shipment from the
COMPANHIA AGRICOLA E COMMERCIAL DOS
VINHOS DO PORTO,
(Successors to DONNA ANTONIA A. FERREIRA)

Monopoly for China of
THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

For Case of
Dozen.

Dry No. 1	Selected Old Port	\$50.00
Quinta do Porto	"	35.00
Dry No. 2	"	30.00
Quinta da Granja	"	25.00
Tawny, 1887, Vintage	"	20.00
Tawny, (White Label)	"	15.00
Medium Tawny, (Brown Label)	"	14.00
White Tawny, (White Label)	"	12.00
Full Wine, (Brown Label)	"	11.00
White Tawny, (Brown Label)	"	10.50</

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CONFECTIONERY

We beg to notify the
Arrival of our New
Season's Confectionery.

IMPORTED FROM THE LEADING

London and

Parisian Houses.

SELECTIONS

OF THE

PUREST

AND

BEST QUALITY

from the Simplest to that of

The Finest and Most
Recherche Character.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1904.

[35]

TELEPHONE NO. 114.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF

FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN BY AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

[45]

ESPECIAL OLD TOM GIN.
Marshall and
Elvy's

Fatinette

DOUBLY DISTILLED

AND OF

MATURED AGE.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

THE MUTUAL STORES,

Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904.

[60]

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in
The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—180 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to the messenger. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 80 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.

BIRTHS.

At Brighton, Sussex, England, on Oct. 12th,
the wife of ETHELBERG FORBES SKETCHLY,
of a son.

On Nov. 8th, at Erin, Syed Alley Road,
Singapore the wife of T. H. BATH, of Belat,
Kuantan, Pahang, of a son.

At Grasslands, St. Thomas's Walk, Singa-
pore on the 10th instant, the wife of T. J. SEED,
Resident Engineer, Singapore Tramways, of a
daughter.

At Wuhu, on the 11th inst., the wife of W.
P. KEE, H.B.M. Consul, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On 11th November, at the Holy Trinity
Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker,
B.A., ARTHUR JOHN, son of William Trelawney
Kent, of London, to FLORENCE, daughter of
Robert William Minter, of London.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1904.

THE MACAO-CANTON RAILWAY CONVENTION.

In our editorial comments on Thursday
last on the recently concluded Treaty of
Commerce between Portugal and China, we
closed the article with the statement that
hopes run high at Macao that the railway
between that colony and the capital of South
China will raise it, figuratively speaking,
from that "Slough of Despond" into which
the apathy of the home Government had al-
lowed it to sink, by an utter disregard and
culpable negligence of the best commercial
interest of the erstwhile leading entrepot of
European trade in China. In penning those
lines little did we imagine that the Con-
vention, by virtue of which the railway con-
cession was obtained for the Portuguese-Chinese
Company, was a document reflecting neither
credit to the negotiator (on the part of Portu-
gal) nor securing any material advantage to
the colony of Macao generally, or to the Por-
tuguese shareholders in the enterprise in par-
ticular. We go further than this and have no
hesitation in characterizing the Con-
vention as a document virtually establish-
ing the inferiority of Portuguese diplomacy
to the astuteness of Celestial statesmanship.
That any European nation should have been
capable of becoming a party to a compact
so derogatory to its prestige, is surprising at
the present period of China's helplessness.

But nothing causes wonder in all that con-
cerns the effete Government of the Portu-
guese Kingdom. The unsatisfactory terms
of the Treaty concluded by Senhor d'
Azevedo Castello Branco in 1902 should
have placed his Government on the guard
against delegating to him the delicate task
of discussing the terms of an agreement,
which might have been fraught with so
many advantages to the Gem of the
Orient Earth. Minister Branco's second
essay is no better than the first. In-
stead of redeeming the error into which
he fell when he affixed his signature to
the Treaty of 1902 he perpetrates a blunder
in the Macao-Canton Railway Convention
by reducing a projected enterprise, ostensibly
the creation of Portuguese subjects, into the
tutelage of the Chinese Government. Article
I. establishes the head office of the Com-
pany in Macao, and the fourth clause of
the same Article stipulates that "as this railway
is constructed by Portuguese and Chinese
merchants, the Portuguese Government can,
under no pretext, interfere with the affairs in
connection with this Company." It is a
remarkable admission on the part of the
Portuguese Minister of the undesirability of
any Portuguese control over the enterprise
when half the capital is that of his own nation-
als. In the event of any difference arising (and
there are bound to be many in an undertak-
ing of such magnitude) it is pertinent to inquire
to whom are Portuguese subjects to look
for the protection of their interests if their
own Government can, "under no pretext,"
interfere with the affairs of the Company?
The conclusion is forced upon us that a
Chinese tribunal is the ultimate place to carry
the dispute to. China has not yet arrived
at the stage of Japanese civilization that can
do away with the question of extraterritoriality
in the same way as the latter nation has
done in its own kingdom. The effect of the
subsequent Article IX. as to reference of
all questions which may hereafter arise to
the Chinese High Authorities and the
Minister of Portugal in Peking, is wholly
negatory in presence of the 4th clause of
Article I. As is recognised in all commercial

communities. Portuguese Government inter-
ference in trade matters is not wholly desir-
able; but that their own Minister should
cry "bad fish" is as unexpected a procedure
as the wording of the Convention is undi-
plomatic and offensive to his fellow-subjects.
Another section calculated to complete the
absolute cession of control to the Chinese
Government is Art. III. which reads: "As
most of the shareholders are Chinese and
the railway is located, for the most part, in
the territory of Kwangtung, it is agreed that
the regulations concerning shares, share-
holders' rights, directors, auditors, and
general meetings of the shareholders, will be
framed in accordance with the Chinese law
concerning commercial companies sanction-
ed by the Imperial Decree of 5th day of
12th moon of 29th year of Kwangsu (21st
January, 1904)." The term "most" conflicts
with the context of the preceding Article
clause 2) which provides that the Chinese
subjects will have one half of the shares
and the Portuguese will have the other half.
The proportion of the respective holdings
is therefore equal. For the present we limit
our observations to the international aspect
of the question, and it is seen that the Chi-
nese statesmen engaged in the negotiations
have decidedly scored at the expense of
Portuguese prestige. When time and space
permit of it we shall revert to the material
side of the subject, and will have no difficulty
in discriminating between the better judg-
ment and far-sight of the Chinese diplomats
as against Senhor Branco's lack of wisdom
in acquiescing to terms which, instead of
being of any benefit, will operate to the
detriment to the interests of the Portuguese
colony.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE U.S. cruiser *Rainbow* has left for Manila.

VIOLENT storms of wind and rain have been
impeding operations at Port Arthur.

THE third of the sailors attacked by plague on
the steamer *Sealdia* at Moji has died.

"Sketches of native life in South China," is the
title of the article printed on the third page.

REGULATIONS have been approved by H.E.
the Governor in connection with the forth-
coming regatta.

H.E. the Governor has issued a proclamation
prohibiting the export of arms, etc., for a fur-
ther period of six months from and including
the 28th inst.

THE N. Y. K. chartered s.s. *Haldia* caught fire
at Yokkaichi on the 6th, but though consider-
able damage was done before the fire was put
out, the vessel was able to leave the next day
for Yokohama.

It was inadvertently stated in our columns
last evening that a high jumping competition for
local ponies would be held at Flammston's Circus
on Sunday. This was a mistake the event not
taking place until next Friday.

THE description and terms of the proposed
lease of Crown land at Causeway Bay, com-
prising 37,663 square feet, and bearing an
annual Crown rent of \$382, are now published.
The upset price is \$11,118.

It is estimated that the Marseilles strike has
cost £3,000,000. The dockers and labourers
themselves have lost £120,000 in wages. In
the meantime 3,000 labourers have been im-
ported, and have pledged themselves to have
nothing to do with trades unionists.

ANOTHER paper is to be published in Manila
in the interests of farmers and stockbreeders.
The publishers of the paper are not mentioned
nor is it stated whether it will be daily, weekly
or monthly, nor in what language it will be
published, though it will probably be in
Spanish.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the
band of the 1st Sherwood Foresters on the new
parade ground on Monday next, from 4 to 5.30
p.m.:

March Militaire.....Gounod
Overture.....Stradella.....Flotow
Selection....."Reminiscences of Verdi".....Godfrey
Gavotte....."In der Wälder".....Vandervell
Selection....."Tolante".....Sullivan
Vals....."Casine Tante".....Gungl
Regimental March—"The Young May Moon."
God Save The King.

A RETURN, showing the number of lives lost
in British merchant ships during the year
1891-1903 inclusive has been issued as a
Parliamentary paper. The totals are—1891,
2,500; 1892, 1,968; 1893, 1,818; 1894, 3,071;
1895, 1,927; 1896, 1,981; 1897, 1,470; 1898,
1,484; 1899, 1,358; 1900, 1,585; 1901, 1,129;
1902, 1,514; and 1903, 1,295. This gives an
aggregate of 24,142 lives for the thirteen years,
or an average of 1,857 lives a year.

THE *Japan Gazette* says that the Pacific Mail
Steamship Co. have appointed Mr. Ernest H.
Ludwig, the well-known San Francisco caterer
for fashionable banquets in that City, as in-
spector of catering and cooking on board the
steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-
pany and in that capacity he will travel on
steamers between San Francisco and the
Orient. His work will include instructions to
the ships, cooks and bakers to the effect of adding
tasty items to the menu and improving the
cooking and service. Mr. Ludwig crossed on
the *Mangolia* and will remain at Hongkong
for the *China*, by which ship he will return.

A PUMPER plague infected body has been found in Elgin Road.

ACCORDING to the Manila *Cataniwa* the editor
of the local *Graphic* has been sent to prison for
three months for libel.

THE Hongkong Chess Club will hold the first
match of the season—City v. Suburbs—on
Wednesday next. There will be no contest on
Monday.

It is reported from Tokio that the Iwasaki
and Mitani families have each contributed thirty
thousand yen toward the fund for the con-
struction of a volunteer fleet.

AN excellent site in the crypt of St. Paul's
Cathedral has been granted by the Dean and
Chapter for the purpose of erecting a memorial
to the British war correspondents who fell in
the South African campaign. The sculpture is
in course of preparation by Mr. W. Goscombe
John, A.R.A. Acknowledgment is made by
the special committee of the great assistance
rendered by the Dean of St. Paul's and by the
Archdeacon of London.

THERE is good authority for stating that an
exchange of views is taking place between the
British and Portuguese Governments with re-
gard to the labour and commercial conditions
in South Africa generally. The correspond-
ence, was initiated by our Government at the
instigation of Lord Milner, who is desirous
that a common understanding should be arrived
at which would give a closer commercial union
between British and Portuguese Africa, and
may even, at some future time, include German
South-West Africa.

It is understood that a very important con-
tribution has been made, to the solution of the
contraband question as between England and
Russia by Mr. Hay, American Secretary of
State, in the course of a long Note which he
has addressed to the British Government on
the subject. This Note has been written in
reply to a request by Lord Lansdowne, con-
veyed through Mr. Choate, that the American
Government would clearly define its attitude
on, in words, state a case against the inclusion
of food and raw material among contraband
articles, except when consigned direct to a
blockaded port or a besieged army. This case
Mr. Hay is said to have most ably stated, and
its importance consists in the fact that it will
largely determine the attitude of our own
Government in the correspondence with Russia
on the subject which was dropped about the
middle of last month and which is now about
to be resumed.

MR. H. B. Collins, the gentleman described
as a journalist, who was arrested in Japan,
under suspicion of being a Russian spy, it now
appears, never was a journalist. He has
evidently been confounded with another Mr.
Collins, who is, and has for some years been,
Reuter's agent in Japan. Mr. H. B. Collins
was born in Shanghai, and is, in all probability,
a British subject. Until the end of 1900 he
was employed as a clerk in various firms there.
The Boxer trouble attracted him to the north,
and he finally settled in Port Arthur, where his
horsemanship drew the attention of the sport-
ing Russians. He joined the firm of Clark
and Company in the beginning of 1903, and
for a short time acted as that firm's agent
in Newchwang. His marriage to a Russian
lady at the latter place brought about the
termination of his connection with the firm in
question, and since then he has devoted his
attention to commission agency business back
in Port Arthur. He was a conspicuous figure
at Sunday race meetings, and through his
sporting proclivities ingratiated himself with
the most influential officials in the city.

THE great British public having decided, by
the pens of various leader-writers on our daily
papers, that Liao-yang was to be another Se-
dan, with Harbin to follow by way of dessert,
were at once seized with cold shivers when it
transpired that the little Japanese had only
beaten the strongest army Russia could put
into the field, had only taken the strongest and
most important town, the Ladysmist of Man-
churia, and had only driven Kuropatkin to a
precipitous flight. Forthwith, after the man-
ner of newspaper-guided wisdom, they set to
work to praise Kuropatkin whom they had pre-
viously ridiculed, as the greatest military ge-
nius the world has produced. We fail to see
why. The Japanese have beaten his troops
wherever they have met them, and they have
now beaten him. What more could they have
reasonably been expected to do? And, we much
wonder, did they expect to do anything more?
Kuropatkin is belauded for his retreat; but as
he was not followed a single yard, we fail to see
where the extraordinary merit of that perform-
ance comes in. He knew when to fight and
when to run away, and he did both thoroughly
and well. He will have his chance another
day, with the advantage of being better able to
appreciate the fighting qualities of his foes—
Fair Play.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. J. T. Plum-
mer, Chief Assistant of the Hongkong Obser-
vatory:

On the 19th at 11.45 a.m. The barometer
has fallen throughout China, and the northern
part of Luzon, and risen rapidly in the southern
Philippines.

The typhoon is moving towards the W.N.W.
and is approaching the northern end of
Palawan.

Moderate N.E. monsoon may be expected in
the Formosa Channel and thence to strong
westerlies in the northern part of the China Sea
and very disturbed and heavy weather in the
southern part.

Forecast—Fresh N.E. winds, fair.

THE INTERPORT CRICKET WEEK.

SOME NOTES ON THE PLAY.

The long talked of Interport Cricket week
has come, and gone, and our neighbours in the
Straits have proved their superiority all round.
That this would be so, was not altogether un-
expected in certain quarters, although at one
stage of the final contest, Hongkong, when
stumps were down on Thursday, had what
appeared to be on paper a distinct advantage.
Singapore only four runs ahead on the first
innings having lost four good wickets. A
change came over the spirit of the dream, how-
ever, on resuming yesterday and, thanks to
admirable batting by Rees, Barrett and Wyatt,
set our local exponents the somewhat formid-
able task of getting 206 runs in order to pull
the match out of the fire. This, as is too
well known, they utterly failed to do, leav-
ing Singapore the winners after barely two
hours' play. The position is thus, that
Singapore easily accounted for both eleven
to whom they were antagonised, Hong-
kong securing two points, while Shanghai take
the wooden spoon. There can, however, be
no question but that the laurels go to the most
deserving, much as we regret to have to say
so, for the southerners excelled in every branch
of the national sport. In Rees, for instance,
they possess a tower of strength and he
played all round sound cricket consistently
and confidently, and was unquestionably the
hero of the cricket week. His achievements
included an average of over 25 runs for the
four innings in which he took part, eighteen
wickets at a cost of a little less than eleven
runs apiece, whilst from his position at short
slip he managed to bring about the dismissal
of two other batsmen, a truly remarkable
performance. Captain Barrett, once a well
known member of the Hampshire County
Eleven, was also in excellent form with the
willow, and on each occasion that he faced the
music he rattled up good scores finishing with
an average for the four innings of 44.5. One
fine work was accomplished with both bat
and ball by Wyatt, and his score of 74
yesterday did not a little to damp Hong-
kong enthusiasm. The Shanghai men though
beaten completely put up a fairly good
game, but their bowling resources were weak
to a degree, and only Potter and V. H. Lan-
ning could do anything at all. Turnbull, the
crack Shanghai batsman, who at one time was
a prominent Colonial player, opened with a
capital score of 82, compiled all round the
wicket, but subsequently failed utterly, though
on one occasion we should in fairness state
that he was unluckily run out. H. R. Parkes,
however, played pluckily, and gave a fairly
good account of himself, but the brothers
Wallace, from whom Shanghai people are apt
to expect something of more than mediocre
skill, never were really at home. It was, how-
ever, the weakness of their bowling department
that helped them to the double failure. The
Hongkong team throughout played well up to
expectations, except maybe in the concluding
stages of yesterday's game. R. Hancock was in
fine form against Shanghai, and his hard hit-
ting in that match was one of the brightest
features of the game. J. T. Dixon, always a
reliable cricketer, gave several fine exhibitions
of the pastime both from the offensive and de-
fensive points of view, whilst Lumsden more
than justified his inclusion in the eleven in the
same departments. Capital work was also done
by Lieut. Heath, Arthur (a most alert and
efficient wicket-keeper) and Burnie. All three
games went off in swinging style and gave
unqualified delight to the large and fashion-
able crowds who gathered each day, and who
followed the progress of hostilities eagerly,
not to say with marked enthusiasm. H.E.
the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.),
attended each afternoon and took a keen inter-
est in the sport. There were, however, two
rather curious decisions, one in the first match
at the hands of Mr. A. G. Ward (who we believe
afterwards admitted that he had made a mis-
take) and the other by Mr. A. E. Lanning, who
gave Major Talbot out leg-before on Thursday
afternoon when to the majority of the spectators
it appeared that the ball hit his arm rather than
his leg. The Major protested slightly, but in
the light of the fact that his team eventually
won the game with a good bit in hand he has
probably forgotten the incident. Mistakes,
however, of this kind cannot be avoided in a
game like cricket, and when they do occur the
wiser policy for the injured player is to grin and
bear it. We must heartily congratulate the Com-
mittee and members of the Hongkong Cricket
Club on the admirable way in which they catered
for the welfare both of their guests and the
general public. There was no lack of seating
accommodation, and the new Pavilion, and the
temporary stand for the convenience of mem-
bers and lady visitors proved invaluable. The
weather throughout the week was fine, and at
times cold, though by no means ideal cricket
weather. This unconsidered feature, however,
deducted in no way from the *tout ensemble*,
which was successful, and enjoyable to a
degree. Last night the members of the three
teams, and a few friends and officials of the
H.K.C.C., were entertained by H.E. Sir Mat-
thew Nathan at an informal bachelor dinner at
Government House, and a most pleasant even-
ing was spent, the toasts though few being
heartily given and as cordially acknowledged.

THE FALL OF THE CURTAIN.

(Continued).

Throughout the past week the duel between
the willow and the leather sphere has con-
tinued merrily on the local Cricket Ground.
That our own elected champions were forced
to bend the knee to their sister colony in the
South may cause a passing regret, but senti-
ment must not be allowed to prevent de-
serving hearty congratulations to the "dark
horns" of the three teams, who have through-
out the series proved themselves to be posses-
sors of the true sporting instinct, and have
shown real grit and an ability to rise to the
occasion when "Diana Fortune" seemed to be
withholding her smiles.
The team from the Straits were an unknown
quantity—they were reputed to be possessed
of some good bats, but were considered
somewhat weak in the bowling department.
In the end they proved themselves to be
a thoroughly capable all-round combination,
allies in batting, bowling, and behind the wicket.
Habbach, who officiated in the last position, is
an old Lancashire county cricketer, and, to
judge by the exposition he gave with the gloves,
has not lost much of his county form. But
Rees, the young South Australian, had a lot
to do with the success of his team. This was his
first appearance in Interport cricket, although
he has played in Inter-State matches on several
occasions "down under." His manner of
placing his field caused a deal of comment on
the ground, but was quite justified by result.
He only has two men on the off, and sends
down a tempting ball on the leg side with a
view of inducing the batsman to get him round
in that direction. How well he succeeded a
glance at the scores will show. He varied
his deliveries with sound judgment, and with
balls that broke in considerably succeeded in
finding the batsman's wicket on no less than ten
occasions in the matches against Shanghai and
Hongkong. His analysis is one he may well
be proud of. Bowling against Shanghai he
secured seven wickets in the course of the
match at a cost of just over twelve runs apiece.
Against the home team his success was still
more pronounced, he taking eleven wickets at
an average of just over nine runs for each.
His batting average comes out at over 25 for
the four occasions on which he went to the
wicket.
Wyatt, the left handed bowler, comes out of
the series with a batting average of over 30 per
innings, and he likewise secured eleven wickets
at a cost of eleven runs apiece.
Capt. Barrett, well known in Hampshire
county cricket a few years ago, has a wonder-
fully consistent batting average to his credit,
having scored a total of 178 runs on the four
occasions he went to the wicket, giving him an
average of 44 runs. To these three men be-
long the chief credit of the victory, although
the team as a whole exhibited remarkable
efficiency in the field.
Shanghai's complete failure is difficult
to understand. They are possessed of sound,
capable bats and good bowlers, yet against
Hongkong they never at any time appeared to
possess any likelihood of success. Turnbull
gave a good exhibition of free hitting in the
first innings, and compiled 82, but failed to do
anything else of note throughout the week.
The bat, if we except W. H. Moule and Dew,
never at any time fared above mediocrity. Potter
and V. H. Lanning proved their most success-
ful trundlers during the week, Potter having fifteen
wickets to his account at a cost of 184 runs,
giving an average of just about 12 runs a
wicket, and Lanning eleven, at a cost of 17 runs
each. Shanghai were no doubt handicapped to
a considerable extent by losing the services
of Drummond in their second match, against
the Straits. He had his hands terribly knock-
ed about when keeping wicket against the
home team, they being swollen and cut, and it
was an absolute impossibility for him to turn
out against the Straits. T. Wallace was a
capable under-study, but lacked the experience
of Drummond.
The Hongkong team are to be sympathised
with to a certain extent, on having to take
second place to the Straits after looking all
along as almost certain victors. They made
no mistake with Shanghai, and put the match
to their credit with four wickets in hand. Then,
in their encounter with the Straits, after estab-
lishing a lead of 27 on the first innings and
disposing of four of the opponents' wicket is at
a cost of 31 runs when play closed on Thursday
evening, they had their bowling completely
mastered, and the Straits second innings closed
for a total of 231, leaving the home team 206
to get to win. This seemed a fairly easy task
on the good wicket, but it was not to be, wicket
after wicket fell, and the innings was brought
to a conclusion for the meagre total of 110 runs,
Straits thus winning the rubber by 95 runs.
Dixon stands out head and shoulders above
the rest of the team in both departments of
the game. His batting average for the week remain
at 30.85 in the first against Shanghai; but it
was as a bowler that he excelled. He secured
19 wickets in the course of the series, at an
average of a trifle over nine runs a wicket. He
bowled with wonderful effect in the Straits first
innings, sending back three men in one over,
and all but performing the hat-trick.
The final result is as follows:

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS.

American (China) 21st inst. noon.
Canadian (Empire of Japan) 21st inst.
Australian (Eastern) 22nd inst.
German (Prinz Regent Luitpold) 22nd inst.
Indian (Narmada) 22nd inst.
German (Prinz Regent Luitpold) 22nd inst.

The S.S. Co. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empire of
China* arrived at New York on 18th inst.
The O. S. S. Co. C. M. S. N. Co's s.s.
Albatross left Shanghai this morning and
expected here on Tuesday morning.
The O. S. S. Co. C. M. S. N. Co's s.s.
Albatross left Shanghai yesterday morning and is
expected here on Monday morning.
The P. M. S. S. Co's s.s. *China* will sail
for Hongkong for this port on 21st inst.
and is due here on 21st inst. at about noon.

TELEGRAMS.

(Ruler.)

Anglo-Portuguese Arbitration Treaty.

LONDON, 17th November.
At a banquet at Windsor Castle, King Edward, in toasting the King of Portugal, announced that an Anglo-Portuguese Arbitration Treaty had been signed at Windsor yesterday.

Supplementary Russian Baltic Fleet.

A supplementary Baltic fleet consisting of five cruisers, (including the former Volunteer *Peterburg* and *Smolensk*, now re-named the *Rybn* and *Dnieper*) together with eight torpedo boats left Libau yesterday and passed Bornholm to-day.

The Russians have left Dakar for Accra.

News from Port Arthur.

Despatches published in St. Petersburg from General Stoessel, received by the *Rosfor*, dated the 25th, 26th Oct. and 27th, show that the Russians had 500 casualties in repelling the assault on the 26th inst. [ult. ?]. The last was dated "Accession Day" and was couched in a tone of most fervent loyalty and jubilation; because after nine days of continuous assaults, the enemy had been repulsed on this great day, on which the Japanese had sworn to take the fortress. As published the reports do not contain a hint of impending disaster, but the fact that nothing has been published later than the 27th instant is considered significant.

Mexican Monetary Reforms.

The Mexican Government Monetary reforms include the cessation of free coinage of silver except for export.

(N. C. D. News.)

The Ill-Fated "Gromobol."

Tokio, 14th November.
The repairs of the Russian cruiser *Gromobol* at Vladivostok having been completed, she went for a trial trip, struck a rock, and was partly sunk. It is reported that she was kept afloat with great difficulty with the assistance of several other vessels.

(Cubensis.)

Russia's Internal Troubles.

San Francisco, 14th November.
Russia's internal troubles have reached a climax. The liberals have demanded of the Tsar that certain reforms be instituted at once. The Russian people demand a voice in the management of their own affairs and unless this is granted a revolution will probably follow.

The Tsar is blamed for the failure of the war and the loss of prestige and territory in the Far East.

General Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, minister of the interior and successor to the assassinated Von Plehve, leads the present liberal revolt.

The revolt has welded more closely the liberalism with the discontented class of the empire, that has been ignored in its demands, for decades.

The new minister attempted certain reforms toward the granting of greater personal liberty to the Russian people and was rebuffed by the Tsar who nullified the efforts of the minister. Mirski immediately placed himself at the head of the liberal reformers.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

LOCAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE CONVENTION.

The following regulations, made by the Governor in Council under the Sugar Convention Ordinance are printed in the current number of the *Gazette*:-

1. No sugar shall be imported into the Colony except at the port of Victoria, and the master of every vessel having on board any cargo any sugar shall on arrival forthwith furnish to the harbour master a manifest of such sugar.

2. All sugar imported or brought into the Colony shall be accompanied by the following evidence of origin:- A certificate indicating (a) the kind and quantity of the sugar; (b) the kind, number, and marks of the packages; and (c) the country of origin.

3. The said certificate shall where possible be signed and issued by the fiscal authority having jurisdiction in the country of origin or of despatch, such fiscal authority being duly empowered for that purpose by his Government. Where there is no such fiscal authority the said certificate may be signed and issued by a British consular officer in the country of origin or of despatch.

4. Inasmuch as it is possible that sugar may occasionally reach Hongkong before the arrival of the certificates of origin relating to the same, and it would be inconvenient and expensive to importers if such sugar were not delivered until the arrival of the said certificates, it shall be competent for the superintendent of imports and exports to issue a permit for the delivery of such sugar on the security of a deposit of such amount, or of a bond in such penalty, as he may think fit for the due production of the said certificates within a prescribed period, provided that he sees no reason for suspecting that the sugar originates from a prohibited country.

5. Whenever any sugar is exported from the Colony the superintendent of imports and exports shall on demand, if satisfied as to the country of origin of such sugar, issue to the exporter a certificate indicating (a) the kind and quantity of the sugar; (b) the kind, number, and marks of the packages; and (c) the country of origin.

6. There shall be paid to the superintendent of imports and exports for every permit and for every certificate of origin granted under these regulations a fee of \$5.

7. Where a breach of the Ordinance or of any of these regulations is committed by a company or corporation, the secretary or manager thereof for the time being shall be liable for such contravention and to the consequences thereof.

8. The word "sugar" in these regulations shall not include molasses or sugar-sweetened products.

THE WAR.

HOW THE JAPANESE ARMY GETS ITS NEWS.

DARING EXPLOIT BY SPIES AT LIAOYANG.

The *Mainichi* states that in the course of the preliminary arrangements for the attack on Liao-yang, the Japanese Army was ordered to advance by way of Ansheng and Shuangpan. The Army consequently found it difficult to obtain information concerning the Russian positions in those vicinities. There was no lack of volunteers for this dangerous task, but much care was requisite in deciding who would be most likely to succeed in the attempt. After many inquiries, Cavalry Ensign Watauki, who was known to all as extremely brave, energetic and determined, was selected, and it was arranged that he should be accompanied by Mr. Katsura (an interpreter), and a non-commissioned officer, Iwata. After careful thought, they decided to disguise themselves as Chinese coolies. Dressing themselves in ragged Chinese clothes, they painted their faces with soot from the bottoms of some pans, but were at a loss how to prepare their food. If they had carried any quantity of that which they were in the custom of taking, they would certainly have been suspected if they had fallen into the hands of Chinese, or Russians. They therefore resolved to take only bean refuse, made into "tufu." Every preparation having been made, they left their comrades at Jakao on the 13th of August. During their journey they proceeded as far as possible under the cover of the tall crops of millet. During the night they slept out in the fields, and their only food consisted of the repulsive refuse with which they had provided themselves before starting. Several times they were suspected by Chinese troops and sometimes by the Russians. But on each occasion they escaped, thanks to the excellence of their disguises and Mr. Katsura's good knowledge of the Chinese language. In one instance, however, they barely escaped with their lives. While reconnoitring from an elevated position a short distance east of Liao-yang, about twenty Cossacks suddenly made an appearance. The Japanese ran as hard as they could toward the Liao river, with the Russians in hot pursuit, and jumping into the river, they managed to hide themselves among the foliage of the bank, supporting themselves by clinging to the root of a tree. In this way they just managed to evade the notice of their pursuers. Eventually they succeeded in thoroughly examining the Russian positions in the vicinity, and even at Liao-yang itself. At the end of two weeks, during the whole of which they had subsisted entirely on the bean refuse, they returned to the army with information which greatly facilitated General Oku's operations.

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

The Japanese Minister at Washington has forwarded to his government the proposal of The International Reform Bureau that when the close of the war reopens all Chinese questions, Great Britain shall be asked by the two most friendly Powers, Japan and the United States, to cancel the opium treaty, whose material and moral injury has extended far beyond China to all civilized nations because of its harmful effect in promoting anti-foreign feeling and its lessening the buying power of the one hundred millions in China's pauperized families. The Bureau has also appointed a committee to present the matter anew to the Golden Rule diplomatist, Secretary Hay, who was petitioned by thirty-three American missionary societies, representing a majority of the American people, to urge such action upon Great Britain at the time when the Boxer insurrection opened up international relations with China. Probably the Boer war made that seem an inopportune time for a friendly nation to raise such an issue; but it is hoped that Secretary Hay will be led by deputations, petitions, letters and the press to see that it is the strategic hour for such action is now at hand. The press of the world may also be expected to reinforce the strong anti-opium sentiment in the British Empire by that new and mighty force, international public opinion, that the greatest stain upon the record of England and of Christendom may be speedily removed. Another consideration that may operate as a flanking movement upon the British Government is, that Russia loses no opportunity to remind China of the contrast between her course in suppressing opium in Manchuria and England's in forcing it upon other parts of China. A Danish missionary secretary, operating in Manchuria before the war, testified in the more favourable conditions for missionary work there than in other parts of China because of Russia's anti-opium attitude. Yet another flanking movement is the steady decline in British revenue from opium sales in China because the natives are raising it themselves since they must tolerate it; but Mr. Wu Ting-fang, when Chinese Minister at Washington, assures the writer that this domestic trade would not prevent the speedy prohibition of opium in China, as in Japan, if England should withdraw the treaty by which the traffic is enforced. Surely the world will now insist on China's release from this supreme crime of commercialism.

The Reform Bureau is also making a kindred but separate crusade for international prohibition of the sale of intoxicants and opium to all uncivilized races by a world treaty, of which information will be sent with more particulars of the crusade for China also, to all who apply to The International Reform Bureau, 206 Pa. Av., S. E. Washington, D.C.—E.S.

HONGKONG AS A REBEL BASE.

According to the *Evening Times*, the Hongkong Government addressed to the Kwangtung authorities an interrogation asking whether the latter had ordered military uniforms to be made, as a firm here is making large quantities. The Kwangtung authorities replied in the negative and requested the Hongkong authorities to seize the uniforms, and to find out who had ordered them. "We take it that the local government is fully alive to its duty of not allowing a British Colony to be made a base for action against the government of the adjacent provinces of China."

CRICKETERS AT DINNER.

About fifty sat down in dinner at Government House last evening, when H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan entertained the "three teams" which have been engaged in interport matches during the week. After the repast His Excellency, having proposed the health of the King, made a neat little speech in submitting the Cricket teams. This was responded to by Capt. Talbot (Singapore), Potter (Shanghai), and R. Hancock (Hongkong). Mr. E. A. Bonner, President of the H.K.C.C., proposed the health of H.E. the Governor, to which Sir Matthew suitably responded. An adjournment was then made to the drawing room where, with the aid of the band of the 110th Mahattas and vocal talent, a pleasant musical evening was spent.

OTHER FUNCTIONS.

To-night the cricketers are invited to witness the opening performance of "Dorothy," at the Theatre Royal, by the A.D.C.

On Monday there will be a smoking concert at the City Hall, and a most enjoyable entertainment should result a capital programme having been arranged and no pains spared to ensure success. In all probability H.E. the Governor will be present, and as the concert is open to the public there should be a large attendance. On Tuesday the three teams will dine at the Hongkong Hotel, afterwards proceeding to Harnston's Circus, where they will witness the performance and the presentation of the two bats to the successful players in the last interport match—Wyatt and Heath. On Wednesday the visitors leave for their respective destinations per the homeward and outward German mails. Some of the Shanghai team left by the *Mongolia* to-day, and others will proceed north on the English mail.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT WOOSUNG.

"PREUSSEN" ASHORE.

A serious collision occurred at Woosung during the early hours of yesterday morning, (says the *N. C. D. News* of 14th inst.) between the C. M. S. *Fungshun* and the M. M. mail-tender *Whangpoo*. About 2 a.m. the tender *Whangpoo* left the Prince's Jetty, at Woosung, where she had been awaiting the arrival of the French steamer *Kuanchi* from Hankow. She had just got under way and was about to cross the outer bar, when she came in contact with the C. M. S. *Fungshun*, just arriving from Foochow. The accident occurred close to where the P. and O. S. *Chusan* was at anchor. The bow of the *Fungshun* crashed into the tender amidships on her port side, while the *Fungshun* had her bow stove in, a hole being torn in her bow for a length of several feet above the water-line. The two boats were interlocked, but the *Fungshun* managed to push the *Whangpoo* into shoal water, where the tender soon settled down abreast the Woosung Lighthouse. During the morning, the *Fungshun* attempted to extricate herself, but the two boats were firmly interlocked and they could not be separated then; even with the aid of a tug, both boats being ashore in the shoal water. At high water about 3.30 p.m. yesterday the *Fungshun* was able to get clear and steamed up river to the Kin-lee-yuen Buoy, where she will discharge cargo previous to being docked. The tender *Whangpoo* still lies in the stream opposite the Woosung Lighthouse, her bows buried in the mud and only her stern showing above water. In the confusion caused by the collision, the N. D. L. S. *Preussen*, just arriving from Hongkong and Europe with the German mail, also went ashore, on the outer bar, but got off at high tide yesterday afternoon.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

A Peking telegram dated the 10th November says:-The Peking government has already promised to the Powers to pay the indemnity in connection with the Boxer trouble on a gold basis with the following three conditions:-

1.—For the instalments paid before the scheduled date of payment the Powers have to pay interest thereon.

2.—No interest will be claimed upon the losses arising out of exchange.

3.—The rate of exchange will be calculated in accordance with market value.

The Chinese authorities decided to pay the balance up to date owing to the change of basis from silver to gold amounting to over ten million taels, for which a loan the Chinese government will raise a foreign loan to be redeemed by the sum to be contributed from provincial governments at end of this month.—*Sinwanpo*.

MILAN AND ITS WONDERFUL WARNING INSTRUMENT.

The fall of the Campanile of Venice aroused terror in the breasts of all those who have the care of the old buildings of Italy, and it was specially felt in Milan. The authorities, to reassure the Milanese about the Duomo, at once had an instrument fitted up which registers the slightest movement. The mechanism is one of the most delicate imaginable, and most wonderful. It shows oscillations produced by the winds and the most imperceptible inclinations in the pinnacles. It is hung in the highest pinnacle, and may be called the pendulum register. In itself it is of great weight, and very strong, thus obviating movements of its own, and is nearly sixty feet long, but at the same time is, as indicated, very sensitive. At once, when put in position, it showed the periodical movement of the whole cathedral through the action of the sun on the stone. Who would have believed that this were possible, but so it is! While, strangely enough, such being the fact, it is also shown that, through the special way in which it is constructed, the chief pinnacle resists the action of the wind better than an ordinary tower. Special care has been taken that the point of suspension of the instrument shall not vary with the years. This Milan feels safe. Her great church cannot fall without fair warning.

THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

DRAWING THIS AFTERNOON.

This afternoon the nine subscription griffins which arrived per the s.s. *Kwong Sang* were drawn for at K-mee's Repository, and the following members of the Jockey Club were allotted ponies:-

No. 18, dark grey, Mr. E. A. Bonner.

" 19, grey, Dr. Jordan.

" 20, grey, Lieut. Cooper.

" 21, bay, Mr. J. Lamke.

" 22, grey, Mr. G. C. Moxon.

" 23, spotted, Mr. E. Goetz.

" 24, dark chestnut, Mr. N. Mumford.

" 25, chestnut, Mr. T. S. Forrest.

" 26, dark grey, Mr. E. Kadoorie.

EXECUTION BY LING CHI.

Whether Ling Chi will be abolished in the near future or not is doubtful. Certain it is at present the abolition has not gone beyond the suggestion stage. A few days ago the terrible sentence was carried out in Peking on a man named Wang Wei-chin who some weeks ago murdered twelve members of his family in the Fuming district. The crime was a deliberate and particularly cold-blooded one, and one of the Board of Punishment officials, urged that even Ling Chi was too lenient a penalty and that Ko Tao or cutting into small pieces was far more fitted to his dastardly deed. However, Ling Chi was finally decided on, and it is stated that the execution was witnessed by a large number of spectators, including many foreigners with kodaks.—*P. & T. Times*.

POEM BY THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

The following admirable rendering of a poem by Her Majesty the Empress appears in the *Independent*, from the pen of the Rev. A. Lloyd, who, we are glad to learn, will shortly publish a volume of Imperial poems:

WISDOM'S GOAL.

By Her Majesty, the Empress of Japan.
(The following poem was written for the students at the Peasees' School of Tokyo. It is translated by our Japanese correspondent, Arthur Lloyd—Editor, *Japan Mail*.)
The water placed in goblet, bowl or cup
Changes its form to its receptacle;
And so our plastic souls take various shapes
And characters of good or ill, to fit
The good or evil in the friends we choose.
Therefore be careful in your choice of friends.
And let your special love be given to those
Whose strength of character may prove the whip,
That drives you ever to fair Wisdom's goal.

ELEPHANT-LIFTING IN SIAM.

In the course of his report, on the trade and commerce of the consular district of Chiang-mai (Siam) for the last year, Mr. Consul C. E. W. Stringer, in calling attention to the decrease in the quantity of teak exported, says this may be attributed to stricter conservancy of the forests by the Siamese Forest Department and the persistent stealing of elephants employed in working teak. Such thefts appear to be rather increasing than otherwise, and from one of the forests in the neighbourhood of Raheng so many elephants have been stolen that the British firm working it say that they will be compelled to give up working there if these thefts continue. The value of a timber-working elephant is roughly £200. The stolen elephants are, it appears, in some cases taken over the frontier into Burmah or the Shan States, and in others concealed in or near the jungle villages in Siamese territory near the frontier.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin Kelly & Potts in their report of 18th inst. state:-

Since our last report, business has been practically at a standstill owing to the "Cricket Week," but rates have hardened for most stocks with the exception of Langkats which show a heavy decline on the previous quotation, on account of the small dividend declared.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have further improved their position and sales at \$705 have been effected the market closing with further buyers at the rate. The London quotation has risen to £70. Nationals continue in request at \$39.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are in demand at \$650, and Cantons keep steady at \$350. China Traders have advanced to \$64 after sales at \$63 and \$62. The company has done exceptionally well for the twelve months ended 30th April, and subject to audit, the directors propose to pay a dividend of \$43 per share. Yangtze and North Chinas are still inquired for at quotations.

Fire Insurances.—There is no change in either stock. Hongkong Fires remain at \$335 and China Fires can be placed at \$90.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been sold at \$191. Indo-Chinas have hardened and are quoted at \$130. China and Manilas have been booked at \$23 and close at \$14. Douglas Steamships have found buyers at \$34, while Star Ferries are quoted with probable sellers at \$10 and \$30 for the old and new shares, respectively. Shell Transport and Trading Co. have been placed in the north at \$15, the ordinary, and \$15.49 to \$15.51 for the preference shares, closing with further buyers at the higher rates.

Railways.—China Sugars have been disposed of at \$225 and \$230 and are now quoted at \$135. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering remain in request at \$1.68. Railway are still wanted at \$1.68.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled weak and are offering at \$120. Fatmans have further strengthened and business at \$118, \$118.18, and \$118.18 has been transacted. Kowloon Wharves have again been negotiated at \$115. Hongkong Wharves are firmer and can be placed at \$114 (old) and \$113 (new). Sales of New Am Y Docks have been made at \$17.

Land, Hotel and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are quiet at \$148. Shanghai Lands are reported sold at \$118. Hongkong Hotels have improved to \$148 and are wanted. Astor House Hotels (Shanghai) have been fixed at \$191. Humphreys' Estate have changed hands at \$124 and \$13, at which latter rate the market closes firm.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have inquiries at the improved rate of \$143.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have been paired with at \$15.65.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have again been dealt in at \$32. The Steam Water Boat Company, Limited, has issued its annual report for the year ended 30th September, 1904. We make the closing quotation \$21 (for both old and new shares) ex the final dividend and bonus of altogether \$1.20 payable on the 26th instant. Holders of Langkats had expected a dividend of at least \$1.10, but since it became known that only \$1.50 would be paid a sharp reaction set in and shares were sold at rapidly declining rates from \$1.30 down to \$1.29, which latter is the closing quotation in Shanghai.

To-day's Advertisements.

MAGASIN DE LA MODE

(FLINT & CO.)

No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

BEG to announce that they have

just received their

NEW SEASON'S GOODS

consisting of

ORIGINAL CREATIONS

MILLINERY, GOWNS,

FANCY BLOUSES,

and WRAPS,

which will be ready for their clients'

inspection on

Tuesday, 22nd November, 1904.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1904. [1254]

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY, NEAR POLO GROUND.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

EVERY NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.

OUR GREAT PROGRAMME OF STAR ARTISTS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, November 22nd.

PRESENTATION.

On Tuesday night the management of Harnston's Circus will present a Champion Inscription Bat to each of the batmen of both teams, viz. Hongkong and Straits, holding the highest average for the two innings. The batmen are to choose their own bats.

FRIDAY NIGHT, November 25th, FIRST HIGH JUMPING CONTEST, For Local Ponies 14.2 and Under.

A Handsome Trophy for the Winner. The Tent will be thrown open for practice between the hours of 6 and 7 P.M. from Monday to enable the Ponies to get used to the lights. Entries free.

N.B.—The Menagerie will be thrown open from Sunday between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. for inspection of animals.

ADMISSION 20 CENTS. NEXT GRAND MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, November 23rd.

Doors Open 3 o'clock. Commence 4 o'clock. Children Half Price to Matinees only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Full Box, 6 Chairs, \$18.00; Single Seat Box, 3.00; Chairs, 2.00; Stalls, 1.00; Gallery (Chinese only), 0.50.

N.B.—The Electric Tramway Co. will run Special Cars before and after the Performances. Booking Office for Box Seats and Dress Circle at the ROBINSON PIANO CO.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress; ROBERT LOVE, Manager; R. ALTON & A. LEONARD, Agents, Hongkong, 19th November, 1904. [1251]

MR. H. RUTTONJEE begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public of Hongkong that consignments of CHRISTMAS GOODS, comprising—Messrs. Cadbury's CHOCOLATE and well-known French SWEETS, in Fancy Boxes, suitable for presentation, Messrs. Tom Smith's XMAS CRACKERS, of various prices; Messrs. Raphael Tuck's XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, of different designs and descriptions; and also Messrs. Colgate's and Atkinson's PERUVERINE in Fancy Bottles of all varieties are being received and on show.

INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED. H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'Agular Street, or 37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon, Hongkong, 19th November, 1904. [1250]

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE COMEDY OPERA ENTITLED "DOROTHY," IN THREE ACTS.

Will be Produced on the following dates—

TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY), 19TH NOVEMBER, 1904.

TUESDAY, 22ND " "

WEDNESDAY, 23RD " "

THURSDAY, 24TH " "

SATURDAY, 26TH " "

MONDAY, 28TH " "

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M., Curtain Rises at 9 P.M.

The BOOKING OFFICE (at The Robinson Piano Co.) will be opened to GUARANTEES ONLY on 3rd November, and to the General Public on and after 15th November, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. each day. Late Trams quarter-of-an-hour after fall of Curtain.

Stalls and Dress Circle, \$3; Pit Stalls, 2; Pit, 1. A. CHAPMAN, Business Manager, Hongkong, 19th November, 1904. [1177]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERS in the Firm of Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS, are the Undersigned, who alone will in the future sign for the Firm.

S. S. BENJAMIN, E. S. KADOORIE, G. H. POTTS.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1904. [1255]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

FRANCE, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship.

Captain F. R. Summers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo to the above ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 7988 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer, proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Perlis*, due in London on the 15th January, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 19th November, 1904. [1254]

Intimation.



THE POPULAR SCOTCH WHISKY.

IS "BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, By Appointment to H.M. THE KING and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Grocers.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KEEMUN"	18th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	9th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	14th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SOBRALENSE"	17th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	20th December.

HOMWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"JASON"	22nd November.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AGAMEMNON"	22nd November.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	6th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	20th December.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"DARDANUS"	20th December.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KEEMUN"	30th November.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	21st November.
MANILA	"TEAN"	22nd "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIPOH"	23rd "
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"CHIHLE"	23rd "
KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	23rd "
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	24th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA" * 1	9th December.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1904.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 26th Nov. at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec. at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	About
"CLAUDE"	4,485	Schmidt	30th December, 1904.
"RAS ISSA"	5,198	Wagner	20th January, 1905.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1904.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,FOR
PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,485	Bahle	November 22nd, 1904.
"ARACONIA"	5,198	Schmidt	December 13th, "
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	January 9th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Brehmer	January 25th, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

TSANG FOO & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VUEX ROAD.SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible dispatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10cts.) per Single Copy.
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES
From 1st January, 1904.ALSO REDUCED FARES TO
MANILA AND RETURN.STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric
Light, First Class Accommodation. Un-
rivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1904.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers

"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 Tons. J. P. MARTIN.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,338 Tons. H. W. WATKINS.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 8.30 Every
Evening (Saturday excepted).Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5 o'clock
Every Evening (Sunday excepted).
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity.Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4
Meals (Each) 1The Company's Wharf is a Short Distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.SHU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1904.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British Steamship

"YING KING."

Captain E. J. Page, of 1,088 tons, Registered,
is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously fit-
tished steamer on the line and is lighted
throughout with Electricity; hot and cold water
service. The cuisine is unexcelled.Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING:
at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every
following evening at 5 P.M.1st Class \$3.00 for Single Journey.
2nd " 1.50
Meals 1.00 each.The steamer's wharf is at the Western end
of Wing Lok Street.YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 216, Wing Lok Street.WENDT & Co.,
Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1904.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sun-
days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 6.30 P.M.FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$1; 3rd Class, Single, 30
cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.TIFFIN and DINNER can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1904.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Splendid Steamer
"YING KING,"
Captain Page, will make an EXCURSION
TRIP TO MACAO, on EVERY SUNDAY,
leaving the Company's wharf at the end of
Wing Lok Street, at 8.30 A.M., and returning
from Macao at 7.30 P.M.The Steamer will lay alongside the S.S.
Perseus's wharf at Macao.

FARE:

1st Class Single Ticket \$2.00, with Cabin \$3.00
Return " \$5.00, " \$5.00Tiffin and Dinner may be had on Board
at \$1 each meal.YUK ON & Co., LD.,
S. A. NORONHA,
Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK

via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

1904

"ST. HUGO" 30th November.
"SHIMOSA" 18th December.For Freight and further information, apply
toDODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant,
at 5 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM-NAVIG-
TION COMPANY.STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO-
LOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN,
SUEZ and PORT SAID.(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazil,
to South Africa, Persian Gulf, Red Sea,
Black Sea, Levant, Venice and
Adriatic Ports).

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALERIE."

Captain Herberovich, will be despatched as
above, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, P.M.For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply toSANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1904.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
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Tremont 9,700 T. W. Garlick, Abt. Jan. 10
Lara 4,417 G. V. Williams, Feb. 9
Platides 3,753 F. G. Furlington, Mar. 4

† Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable
steamer for Manila.

Tremont 9,606 T. W. Garlick, Abt. Jan. 2

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.The twin-screw S.S. *Shumut* and *Tremont*
have just been fitted with very superior accom-
modation for first and second class passengers.
The large size of these vessels ensures steady-
ness at sea. Electric fan in each room.Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.For further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1904.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are
prepared, during suspension of their
Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice,
to BOOK CARGO and ISSUE BILLS OF LADING
to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and
PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVER-
LAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES
and CANADA in connection with the GREAT
NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEAT-
TLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON
STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT CO., OCEAN
S.S. CO. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO.For further Particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S
BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904.

A. FOOK & CO.,
STEVEDORES, SHIP
CHANDLERS, COAL MERCHANTS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.Shipping supply with all kinds of Provisions
Hallast and Water at the shortest notice
and reasonable term.

No. 9, PORTINER STREET.

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1904.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kin-
dness and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kind
of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Lin-
en's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.The Superiores will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor School,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

Consignees.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"AMERICA MARU."

The above Steamer, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and
to take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered
by SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at Noon,
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
E. W. TILDEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1904.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN,
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA."

Captain Jaburg, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 21st instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA-LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW-YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"KISH."

Captain E. Robertson, having arrived from the
above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Wanchai Stevedoring Co., at Wanchai, and stored
at Consignees' risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 21st instant will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 21st instant at 3 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned bySHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1904.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"MONGOLIA."

are hereby notified that their Goods are at
their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or
landed into our Godowns Nos. 1 and 2, at
Kennedy Town, (Marine Lot 243), and delivery
may be had either from Lighters or from our
Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of
Lading.Goods remaining unclaimed after the 21st
instant will be subject to rent.All Claims must be sent in to me on or
before the 24th instant, or they will not be
recognised.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
E. W. TILDEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1904.

S.S. "TOURANE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex S.S.
Cardan and *Crimée*, and from Havre, ex
S.S. *Corouan*, in connection with above Steamer,
are hereby informed that their Goods, with
the exception of Opium, Treasure and Val-
ables are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after TUESDAY, the 22nd November, at Noon,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or be-
fore the 22nd November, or they will not be re-
cognised.All damaged packages will be examined on
TUESDAY, the 22nd November, at 3 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
L. BRIDOU,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1904.

THE PORTLAND AND ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARABIA"

FROM PORTLAND (OR YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI).The above Steamer, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature
and to take immediate delivery of their
goods from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by
any case whatever. ALLAN CAMERON

QUESTIONS AT THE HOTEL

CONFIDENTIAL

CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
Harbord	Hongkong
Henry R. Fremantle	Wei-hai-wai
R. Nugent	Hongkong
Charles Windham, C.V.O.	Wei-hai-wai
Nelson Ommanney	Wei-hai-wai
G. H. Tuffnell	Singapore
Commander Oscar M. Makins	Hongkong
Commander T. D. Pratt	Hongkong
Gaga	Wei-hai-wai
Ado	Singapore
	Hongkong
Mr. J. de W. Satow	Singapore
Commander C. Asser	Hongkong
Mr. V. Lewes, D.A.O.	Singapore
Port	Port Swettenham
	Hongkong
Colon	Lui Kai-wai
Mr. J. R. Riane	Shanghai
Commander B. Fawcett	Wei-hai-wai
Commander J. A. Gregory	Yangtze
Commander G. B. Powell	Wei-hai-wai
G. Kirby	Hongkong
Commander F. B. Noble	Wei-hai-wai
G. Grest	Hongkong
Mr. W. H. Nicholson	Hongkong

C. E. Monro		Liquidator
Ernest Robert E. Vaughan		West River
Ernest Vivian		Singapore
Frederick T. Atlay		West River
H. H. Moore		Wei-hai-wei
Frederick Davidson		Yangtze
Frankford		Hongkong
Frederick Dicken		Hongkong
Frederick K. W. Dugmore		Yangtze
A. C. Wilkinson		Hongkong
R. M. R. Keate		en route Hongkong
Leslie Stuart, C.M.G.		en route
F. St. John Faquhar		en route Hongkong
Frederick Ernest C. Hardy		Hongkong
Frederick H. M. Wells		Hongkong
Frederick Hugh Somerville		Hongkong
Frederick Watson		Yangtze
		Yangtze

[illegible]

MANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED AT
retret	Saigon
nnel	Hongkong
llier	Haiphong
	Haiphong
	Saigon
	Saigon
	Baie d'Along
	Bangkok
	Saigon
	en route Hongkong
	Saigon
	Haiphong
	Saigon
	Baie d'Along
	Saigon
	Haiphong
	Haiphong
	Baie d'Along
	Chemulpo
	Saigon
	Baie d'Along
	Baie d'Along
	Chungking
	Saigon
	Tongku
	Baie d'Along
	Saigon
	Saigon
	Saigon
	Saigon
	Shanghai
	Upper-Yangtze
	Saigon
	Saigon
	Canton

men Who Have Drugged in Vain.
men Who Have Been Robbed by Quacks.
men Who Have Lost Faith in Everything

To those who are weak and debilitated, not only from the effects of a strain upon the vitality, but from excessive drugging and dosing, from ruining the organs of the body with poisonous chemicals; to those whose faith in doctors and remedies of all kinds has been destroyed by the failure of every remedy that has been tried—to all those who are sick of medicine which never cures, I say,

Stop Drugging! Stop Dosing Yourself!

Dr. McLaughlin's Electro Vigour

Makes vigorous muscular men of the puniest, weakest specimens of "half-breed" hands and develops every muscle and organ in the body; it warms the heat, increases the courage and gives a man power of mind and body such as no one else can be proud of. It makes the eye bright and the step elastic; it makes an athlete of a sluggard. It cures disease by restoring strength. It is a quick and lasting cure for all nervous and Vital Weaknesses. Varicocele, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips (Sciatics), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Weak Kidneys, Loss of Memory and all evidences of breaking down. It cures when all else has failed.

COME AND TEST IT—FREE— A free test will be given to all who call at my office between 9 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., daily, Sundays to 5. In this way I propose to convince those people who wish proof of the merit possessed by my method of treatment. I will convince you that it is a success and will cure you, even after everything else has failed. Call at once.

FREE BOOK. I have published a book, beautifully illustrated and full of truths for men and women who are low in vitality, weak and declining. It is worth reading. If you have tried everything else and believe in nothing, this book will convert you to the altar of truth. I send it, closely sealed, free, if you inclose this advertisement.

Dr. M. A. McLAUGHLIN Co.,
70, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BRANCH—CORNER NANKING AND KIANGSE ROADS,
SHANGHAI.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

NEVER SOLD AT DRUG STORES OR OTHER AGENTS

SECRET

DATE: 2-7-77



W'S
FOR
WEAK
EN.

Have Drugged in Vain.
Have Been Robbed by Quacks.
Have Lost Faith in Everything.

debilitated, not only from the effects of a
from excessive drinking and living, from
body with poisonous chemicals; to those
remedies of all kinds has been destroyed by
that has been tried—so all those who are
now sure, I say.

Stop Dozing Yourself!

th, and you will never be cured until you
are demonstrated during my twenty years of
rectified for weakness show it and nothing
it is the only thing on earth, that will re-
construct and organize, and you must see it to be

Rhine's Electro Vigour

lar men of the poorest, weakest speci-
expands and develops every muscle
; it warms the heart, increases the
man power of mind and body such as
it. It makes the eye bright and the
an athlete of a sluggard. It cures dis-
trict. It is a quick and lasting cure for
weakness. Varicose, Rheumatism,
Hips (Sciatic), Lumbago, Complicated
Prostate Gland, Weak Kidneys,
evidences of breaking down; it cures

T—FREE— A free test will be given
to all, who call at my
and 530 P.M. daily, Sundays to 1
to convince those people who wish
used by my method of treatment. I
it is a success and will cure you, even
is failed. Call at once.

I have published a book, beautifully illus-
trated and full of truths for men and
in vitality, weak and declining. It is
I have tried everything else and believe
it will convert you to the altar of truth. I
free, if you inclose this advertisement.

Dr. J. C. LAUGHLIN & Co.,

Room Central, Hongkong.
R. NANKING AND KIANHSE ROADS,
SHANGHAI.
OURS—9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.,
DRUG STORES OR OTHER AGENTS.

Intimation.

CHAZALON & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO G. GIRAULT)

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WE beg to inform the Hongkong Public that, as we are supplied with WINES and SPIRITS direct from the Growers in France, we are in a position to supply these requisites of the best quality and at the lowest possible prices, thus defying competition.

EXCEPTIONAL SAMPLE OFFERS.

Offers are made of Sample Cases of a dozen quart bottles each, containing the following:—

- 3 qt. bots. Bordeaux.
- 3 " " Beaujolais (Burgundy).
- 3 " " Vin Rosé.
- 3 " " Pommard (Superior Burgundy).

at the exceptional price of \$12 per case.

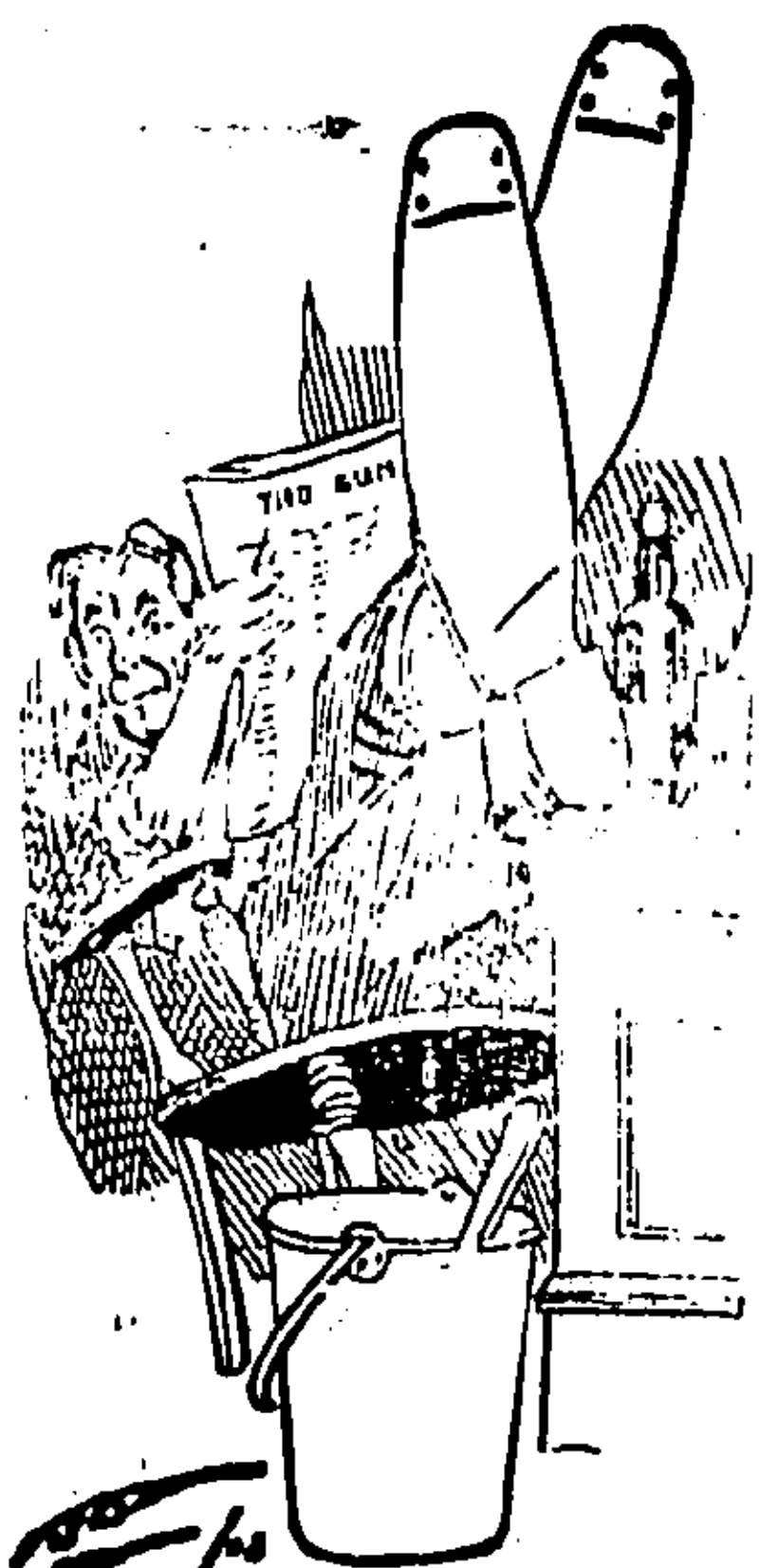
CHAMPAGNE.

Important contracts having been entered into with Messrs. Moët and Chandon, of France, we are enabled to supply CHAMPAGNE of this Brand at the following advantageous prices:—

Mousseux Blue Seal		\$38 per doz. qt.
White Star	Moët & Chandon	42 " " "
Brut Impérial		50 " " "

ALSO TRY OUR

BLACK and WHITE WHISKY.



- PRICES -

BUCHANAN BLEND \$12.50 per Case. BLACK AND WHITE \$16.50 per Case.
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD \$20.50 per Case.

ARQUEBUSADE WATER

OF THE

HERMITAGE OF THE MARIST BROTHERS;
OR IMPROVED VULNERARY LIQUOR.

Invigorating, Stimulating, Hygienic, Aromatic, of an acknowledged and quite exceptional efficacy.

The Arquebusade Water, known and appreciated throughout the greater part of France and abroad, justifies more and more the great fame it has acquired.

USE OF THE ARQUEBUSADE WATER.

INTERNALLY.—From two to three spoonfuls in a glass of cold water, pure or sweetened, after falls, bruises, cuts, fractures, lacerations, tearing of tissues, faintings, burnings, swarms, plague and cholera. For the last two cases it must be taken pure, six spoonfuls at a time. Experience justifies its efficacy as a preventive remedy against mortification and quinsy. The dose may be repeated several times a day.

The same dose, in a glass of hot and sugared water, instantly removes the fatigue of either a journey or a walk, is a great appetizer and often prevents colds.

Taken in an infusion of melissa, hyssop, ground-ivy, or violets, it is an efficacious remedy against gripes, difficult digestion, pains in the stomach, &c.

Taken pure after meals it is salutary to old people by warming their stomach, rendered cold by age, and accelerates digestion; but it is less suited to nervous persons and children to whom it must never be given without being well diluted with water.

EXTERNALLY.—It is a capital remedy against sprains, cuts, bruises, excoriation, burnings, fractures, any fresh wound, danger of mortification, healing of the feet, irritation of the skin after a walk.

Whenever it is possible rub hard with this liquid. A compress is saturated with it and applied on the affected part which is kept moistened by sprinkling it with this Water.

In case of wounds, after the dressing made with the Arquebusade Water, sprinkle the compress with a mixture of the Liquor and fresh water in equal parts.

It is also very advantageously used in frictions and in compresses used in headache, rheumatic and neuralgic complaints. For these last it is good to warm somewhat the liquid before being applied.

The ARQUEBUSADE WATER is of public interest, approved and recommended by the most eminent physicians of France, commends itself to all those who are anxious about their health in these countries where plague and cholera make often dreadful havoc.

PRICE

The Litre \$5.50
The Half-Litre 2.50

CHAZALON & CO.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1904.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTER. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.						
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,000	\$125	\$125	Div. of £1.10/- @ exchange 1/10 1/16	\$1.494,554	\$705 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£7	\$1.494,554	\$21,668	\$39 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.						
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$150,494	\$250
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$1,400,000	Nil	\$64
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,400,000	Final of 10/- making 2/1 for 1903	\$11.91 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,400,000	\$35 for 1903	\$650 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,400,000	\$12 for 1903	\$150 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.						
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,400,000	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	\$90 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$22 1/2 for 1902	\$335
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.						
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	£185,000	Dr. \$63,123	\$24
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	£185,000	Nil	\$34 sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	£185,000	\$16,362	\$14 for first half-year 1904
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£185,000	£5,853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16 = \$5.378
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£185,000	£19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	£185,000	\$1,287	\$1.80 & b. 40 cts for year ending 30.6.1903
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	£185,000	\$33,648	\$5 for 2nd 1-year making \$13 for 1903
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	£185,000	Tls. 865	Interim of Tls. 14 for 1904
REFINERIES.						
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Interim of \$5 for 1904
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.03
MINING.						
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£185,000	£7,820	No. 3 of 1/6
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£185,000	£4,029	No. 12 of 1/4 = 48 cents
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.						
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$185,000	\$10,517	\$3.75 for 1903
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000	\$28,015	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1904
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000	\$505,471	\$6 dividend and \$2 bonus for first half-year 1904
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$185,000	\$489	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for 1903/4
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$185,000	\$489	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for 1903/4
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$185,000	\$40,936	\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 400,000	Tls. 48,153	Tls. 7 final = Tls. 12 for year end. 30.4.04
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 48,710	Tls. 22,895	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1904
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$185,000	\$43,732	\$6 for 2nd half year 1903
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 17,600	Tls. 18 for 1903
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.						
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$9,989	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1904
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 41,000	Tls. 655	Interim of Tls. 4
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	none	Interim of Tls. 2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000	\$11,668	\$5 for first half-year 1904
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$185,000	\$51,066	Interim of \$6 for 1904
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 680	Tls. 680	Tls. 0.57 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1904
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$185,000	\$9,177	90 cents for 1903
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904
TIENTSIN HOTEL DES COLONIES, LIMITED.						
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 2,132	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 54,626	Tls. 325	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904
West Point Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None
COTTON MILLS.						
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 30,908	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 15,500	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 26,389	4 1/2 for 1897
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.						
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	\$779	nil	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	none	First year
SHANGHAI-SUMATRA TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.						
MISCELLANEOUS.						
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 1,091	Interim of Tls. 3
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$185,000	\$2,883	Final of 50 cents making 1 1/2 for 1903
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£161	First year
Central Stores, Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,500	\$596	6d. per share for 1903
Do. (Founders)	6,000	\$15	\$12	\$20,000	\$1,253	\$3 for 1903
Do. (New Issue)	123	\$15	\$12	\$20,000	\$1,253	Interim of \$1.20 for 1904
China Borneo Company, Limited	24,000	\$15	\$12	none	First year	None
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904
China Light and Power Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,942	60 cents for 1903
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	Tls. 6 for 1903
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	None
E. L. Mondon, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	none	Dr. Tls. 15,318	80 cents for 1903
Fraser and Neave, Limited	7,000	\$50	\$50	\$112,000	\$2,706	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.03
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	4,500	\$10	\$10	\$13,000	\$3,115	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903
Hall & Holtz, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$186,000	\$13,104	\$1.50 for 1903
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$23,100	\$7,625	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1903
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£23,100	£7,625	£1 div. and 2 1/2 bonus for 1903
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,747	\$1.00 for year ending 31.12.1904
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$4,283	\$20 for year ending 30.11.1903
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,000	\$35	\$35	\$15,000	\$5,844	Interim of \$4 for 1904
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$8,395	\$10 for 1903
Katz Brothers, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$3,500	\$299	Final of 70 cts and 50 cts bonus making \$1.20 for 1903
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$175,000	\$14,183	\$13 for 1903
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	£1,173	Final of \$7 making \$12 for year ending 31.12.04
Maynard and Company, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 314,669	Tls. 27,187	3rd quarterly of Tls. 30, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/1073741824, 1/2147483648, 1/4294967296, 1/8589934592, 1/17179869184, 1/34359738368, 1/68719476736, 1/137438953472, 1/274877906944, 1/549755813888, 1/1099511627776, 1/2199023255552, 1/4398046511104, 1/8796093022208, 1/17592186044416, 1/35184372088832, 1/70368744177664, 1/140737488355328, 1/281474976710656, 1/562949953421312, 1/1125899906842624, 1/2251799813685248, 1/4503599627370496, 1/9007199254740992, 1/18014398509481984, 1/36028797018963968, 1/72057594037927936, 1/144115188075855872, 1/288230376151711744, 1/576460752303423488, 1/1152921504606846976, 1/2305843009213693952, 1/4611686018427387904, 1/9223372036854775808, 1/18446744073709551616, 1/36893488147419103232, 1/73786976294838206464, 1/147573952589676412928, 1/295147905179352825856, 1/590295810358705651712, 1/1180591620717411303424, 1/2361183241434822606848, 1/4722366482869645213696, 1/9444732965739290427392, 1/18889465931478580854784, 1/37778931862957161709568, 1/75557863725914323419136, 1/151115727451828646838272, 1/302231454903657293676544, 1/604462909807314587353088, 1/1208925819614629174706176, 1/2417851639229258349412352, 1/4835703278458516698824704, 1/9671406556917033397649408, 1/19342813113834066795298816, 1/38685626227668133590597632, 1/77371252455336267181195264, 1/154742504910672534362390528, 1/309485009821345068724781056, 1/618970019642690137449562112, 1/1237940039285380274899124224, 1/2475880078570760549798248448, 1/4951760157141521099596496896, 1/9903520314283042199192993792, 1/19807040628566084398385987584, 1/39614081257132168796771975168, 1/79228162514264337593543950336, 1/158456325028528675187087900672, 1/316912650057057350374175801344, 1/633825300114114700748351602688, 1/1267650600228229401496703205376, 1/2535301200456458802993406410752, 1/5070602400912917605986812821504, 1/10141204801825835211973625643008, 1/20282409603651670423947251286016, 1/40564819207303340847894502572032, 1/81129638414606681695789005144064, 1/162259276829213363391578010288128, 1/324518553658426726783156020576256, 1/649037107316853453566312041152512, 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024, 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048, 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096, 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192, 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384, 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768, 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536, 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072, 1/33230

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trains could not pass over the metals in the vicinity. Passengers travelling had to alight and walk along to another train in order to arrive at their destinations, and although the management had gangs of coolies at work from early morn till late at night the work of repairing the road took much longer than was at first anticipated. The filling-in process was labouriously slow, for what had been accomplished one day was undone over night, the ground where the subsidence occurred—some two miles above Sainan—being of a particularly marshy character. Having regard to the fact that the rails, in many places, are below the level of the river this was only to be expected; and it will be a matter of surprise if, when the time for the spring freshets arrives, several miles of the line are not under water. Fortunately, the efforts of the management appear to have at last proved successful as trains are again running according to schedule time, and as it is unlikely that the line will ever be in much requisition for heavy goods, owing to the facilities for water transport—which must necessarily be cheaper, to Samshui and other places en route—being very complete and extensive, when once the rails become settled, the company will no doubt run a frequent service of trains. It was thought at the outset that there would be a considerable passenger traffic, and notwithstanding the fact that only a couple of trains at present start from each terminus during the day the gross receipts now reach four figures. Steamers belonging to the joint steamship company plying on the river wait several hours for passengers before leaving for Wuchow and intermediate ports, and when it becomes more generally known that the railroad is practically run in conjunction with these ships not only the native passenger traffic will increase, but many foreign merchants and travellers will avail themselves of this rapid and inexpensive means of transit.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

The Interport Cricket week which commenced on Friday has already given, and will continue to give, great pleasure to large numbers of cricket enthusiasts. The opening match with Shanghai gave promise of an interesting tussle, but when stumps were drawn for the day on Saturday the issue looked a very soft thing for our local eleven, as with only two wickets to fall, Shanghai were only ninety-three runs ahead. Apart from the really valuable stand made by Parkes and V. H. Lanning, the Northerners fell all to pieces in their second attempt, nobody being able to withstand the onslaught of Dixon, who bowled in exceptionally grand form securing five-wickets for the ridiculously small sum of twenty-nine runs. The match was continued to-day, and as was naturally supposed resulted in an easy victory for the home team. The weather so far has been favourable, and there is every indication that the coming match with Singapore will be fought under propitious atmospheric circumstances. The Singapore team is somewhat of an unknown quantity and although Read, probably the best batsman in the South, is not included yet the pick of the cricketers in the Malay States are here for duty, headed by Captain Barrett, the erstwhile famous Hampshire cricketer. The match, therefore, with the Southerners may be taken as likely to provide keener sport than the one just concluded. So far the attendance has been a large and delighted one and the dresses of the ladies on the ground were quite up to everything one expects from Hongkong style. The visitors are being entertained by various members of the Club, and the Committee of the Cricket Club are leaving no stone unturned to make the brief sojourn of the players in our midst pleasant and enjoyable. On Saturday evening the grounds were brilliantly illuminated on the occasion of an open air fête. The enclosure was thronged with brave men and fair women and a most enjoyable musical evening was spent.

NEW MOVE IN KWANGSI.

We gather from a native despatch that, owing to the difficulty of restoring peace in Kwangsi by the beginning of February next, the Viceroy of the Two Kwang does not expect to return to Canton to pass the Chinese New Year season. At one time it was imagined that his arrival in the Provincial capital of Kwangtung, where he is badly needed, was a matter of a few weeks; the reports from across the border being so reassuring that the advent of peace and plenty for unhappy Kwangsi seemed already shining above the horizon. This, however, proved false and Tsen chen-hsuen will have a long stay in Kweilin if no change

is brought about in the situation of affairs. For years past the Government authorities have been saying their face by doing what little they thought to restore order, and now when it is almost too late to introduce new methods of effecting their object the Governor of the Province has awakened to the fact that the whole fault has lain with the Imperial troops. In a despatch to the Throne he avers that the failure to suppress the rising is on account of difference of the dialects, ignorance of geographical position and inadaptability of climatic conditions. The soldiers dispatched from other provinces and now engaged in bringing about the intended suppression cannot, he says, have any rational association with the natives with whom they come in contact; for they cannot very well understand the words spoken to them. Even when they go out to buy food to supply their wants, they experience many inconveniences in their conversation and this being so, it is beyond doubt that they cannot be of any reconnoitering value. We take it that this is on the assumption that they do buy food, and not follow in the footsteps of others who went to Kwangsi ostensibly for the purpose of settling affairs. Regarding the geographical position, it is pointed out that when the troops advance to suppress the rebels in a particular place, they have to be guided by the natives living near by, some of whom have proved to be no better than rebels, and in this way disadvantages are often found on the side of the suppressors. As to the climatic conditions, it has been reported to the authorities at Peking that ever since the soldiers went to the front many have died from sickness while others are said to be constantly suffering from some illness or another. These are doubtless very good excuses for not restoring order, but that it should have taken so many years to get at the root of the failure does not reflect very creditably upon those charged with ridding the province of the malcontents. Now that a remedy is suggested it remains to be seen how many months elapse before the change is effected.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

(15th November.)

Although it is doubtful whether the anniversary of the birthday of the Dowager Empress of China will receive more than passing notice in the columns of the Press the occasion is one of considerable public interest. The old lady at Peking has now reached the allotted span of three-score years and ten and has recognised that the time is fast approaching when she must cease to interest herself in affairs of State and when her political influence will begin to wane. But a few weeks since she is reported as stating that she was now worn out with age, and that her strength and health is far different from before. If it were not on account of the perilous state of the Empire this year, she added, she would have retired to Eho Park long ago, to confine herself in total seclusion from the rest of the world, allowing the Emperor to take his course. Such were her remarks when approached with reference to the ceremonies proposed by the Board of Rights in celebration of her seventieth birthday. Last year she ordered elaborate preparations to be made for the occasion, and nobody ventured to predict how much money would be wasted on the function. It will be remembered that lately she issued a Decree that her coming birthday should be celebrated in such a way as to curtail expenses as much as possible, in consideration of the exigencies of the time; but now, as recent affairs indicate, the order will not be forced not to say that it has been cancelled. This sudden change of the Empress-Dowager's mind, it is learned, is attributed to the work of members of the Imperial Household, who heavily bribed a certain eunuch to persuade her to celebrate her birthday in the usual manner. They can make money out of it and, moreover, it will afford them a splendid opportunity to carry out their innermost desires. It was in the autumn of 1898 that she claimed for herself the position as sole Regent for the Emperor—a position which after the intriguing of 1900 was calmly and formally recognized by the representatives in Peking of the various foreign countries. A power such as hers, unseen and uncontrolled by any of the influence of Western thought and custom, is almost impossible to realise, yet the history of the last few years in China shows—mistakenly that there is no power so unlimited or unquestioned in the great empire of which she is ostensibly the ruler. The outlines of contemporary Chinese history are little known to the world at large. The present Emperor of China succeeded when only four years old, and the regency was held by the hand of

the Empress Dowager, who was to act as regent till he attained his majority at the age of fifteen. The relations between them have been always anomalous and intricate, while the Empress's mental and physical imperfections, as well as the feelings of filial deference—always shown by him to his adopted mother—have increased the difficulties. After his accession the Empress Dowager continued as the power behind the throne, and was no more stately impressed upon the country than in the action she took to put an end to the reform movement in China. That she secretly encouraged the Boxer agitation, which sensibly opposing it is undoubted, though at first she intended to arrest it at a moment which seemed fittest to herself. The movement, however, got beyond her control, and soon became so serious that she was nearly powerless. Since those terrible days of anxiety she has shown in many ways her desire to be friendly with the Powers, and above all to be civil to the ladies of the various Legations. The result of all this tends to show that she is too clever to commit any indiscretions which would embroil China in the campaign further North. But years must tell and when at length she ceases to control the affairs of her country a change may come over the scene, and Progress may be the watchword of an arrested civilisation.

THE NEW LUZO-CHINESE TREATY.

(17th November.)

Information reaches us from our correspondent at Macao, that His Excellency Senhor José d'Azevedo Castello Branco, Portuguese Minister to China, has left or is about to leave Shanghai for Portugal, via America, upon the conclusion of the new Treaty with China, which His Excellency was especially charged by the Cortes to conclude with the Chinese Government on his second mission to the East. The first occasion on which Senhor Branco came out was soon after the Boxer trouble of 1900 when he was to press the claims on behalf of the Portuguese subjects to indemnify them for the losses sustained in the anti-foreign movement in the North. Among other matters brought to the notice of the Waiwupu, the Portuguese Government desired to avail itself of the opportunity to settle the long-pending question of the re-adjustment of the boundaries of Macao and to obtain the concession for the construction of a railway across the fertile valleys of Heungshan to Canton. Senhor Branco's mission was but partially successful. The delimitation question could not be brought to a successful issue and the railway concession was granted but hedged in by a stipulation which the Portuguese home and colonial press considered would imperil the absolute sovereignty of Portugal over Macao. The condition was that the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs should be allowed to establish a collecting station within the colony itself instead of at Lappa and Malochow in accordance with existing arrangements. The Press waged a vigorous campaign against the ratification of the Treaty in its then form, so that when Senhor Branco returned to Lisbon and presented the result of his first mission to China the Chamber of Deputies refused to make good the terms of a compact by which a virtual suzerainty would be granted to China over the most ancient European colonial possession in these parts whose complete freedom from the Celestial yoke was purchased at the cost of the life of one of its most intrepid Governors, H.E. Senhor Ferreira Amaral. The royal sign manual being withheld from the new Treaty, the document became so much waste paper. Minister Branco was accordingly entrusted with a second portfolio to proceed to China and negotiate afresh another Treaty much on the lines of the former one but with none of its objectionable features. In due course His Excellency arrived in China calling en route at Macao, where he formed a syndicate of Portuguese and Chinese members to take up the railway concession when finally granted, and ultimately proceeded to his destination. After prolonged negotiations his mission, according to our Macao correspondent, has at length been brought to a successful issue. Whilst conducting the preliminary discussions with the Minister for Railways at Shanghai, the Macao Syndicate deputed a delegate to confer with the Portuguese representative at the Northern port. The former's return to the South the other day is taken as an indication that his mission has been successfully accomplished. Senhor Branco goes back to Lisbon to submit the new Treaty for the approval of the Chambers of Deputies. A new difficulty, but one of a political character only, arises. The new Ministry that has come into power

in the Portuguese metropolis is one that is opposed to the old by whom the Minister was appointed to China. Whether party politics will operate against Senhor Branco's new compact remains an open question. Meanwhile it is interesting to observe that the Minister returns with the uncertainty as to the fate of his latest diplomatic enterprise. In whatever light the fruit of his labour might be regarded in Lisbon, hopes run high at Macao that the railway between that colony and the capital of South China will raise it, figuratively speaking, from that "Slough of Despond" into which the apathy of the home Government had allowed it to sink by an utter disregard and culpable negligence of the best commercial interests of the erstwhile leading entrepôt of European trade in China.

WHITE GLOVES.

Following the traditional custom in the home country where, at a maiden assize the sheriff of the county presents a pair of white gloves to the judge, the Registrar of our Supreme Court this morning handed to the Chief Justice this emblem of a session free from the narrative of crime. There is some uncertainty concerning the number of such happy ceremonies which have been performed in Hongkong, but so far as records prove this is the sixth occasion upon which no cases have been committed for trial at the sessions. This may not count for much having regard to the fact that criminal sessions have now been held in the Colony for just over sixty years, but when one remembers the teeming thousands of all sorts and conditions of men who are constantly passing in and out of Hongkong it is a matter of congratulation to all concerned in the administration of justice. The last time a Hongkong Registrar had such a pleasing function to perform was in 1896, and then only three years had elapsed since a blank calendar was presented to the court. The third occasion recorded in the judicial annals of the Colony was in 1891, Mr. (now Sir) William Meigh Goodman, the Attorney General at the time, then offering congratulations to Sir James Russell, the Chief Justice. This was after a lapse of fourteen years prior to which, four years previous, in August 1873, was held the first recorded maiden sessions in the history of Hongkong. While joining with our popular Registrar in the wish that his Lordship may long be spared to receive many such tokens as those handed to him this morning, one should not lose sight of the remarks of Sir John Carrington, a former Chief Justice, who observed, eight years ago, that remembering the old saying that "one swallow does not make a summer," we must not found to high expectations on the occurrence of a maiden sessions. Let us hope, however, that from to-day the criminal statistics may show a falling off not only in the number of cases of serious crime but also in those petty cases which occupy the attention of our magistrates from day to day.

LLOYD'S SHIPBUILDING REGISTER.

From the returns just issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, for the quarter ended 30th September a copy of which has been sent us by Mr. Newman Mumford, the representative in Hongkong, it appears that the severe depression in the shipbuilding trade, which has existed for the past year or two, has reached its climax, and in some respects shows signs of slight improvement. The tonnage of the vessels, excluding warships, under construction, at the date of the report, in the United Kingdom, was 1,046,368, as compared with 906,608 for the same period of last year. The number of vessels on the stocks was, however, 393, the same as twelve months previous, and although the vessels under construction were about 53,000 tons more than at the end of June last, comparing the total with that reached in September, 1901, which was a year of phenomenal activity, the present figures show a reduction of 397,000 tons, or 26 per cent. The vessels commenced during the last quarter number 165, of a total tonnage of 351,732, and justify the hopes that the trade is on the way to improvement. Of the 393 vessels in course of building, 318, of 862,117 tons, will sail under the British flag, being owned either in the United Kingdom or the colonies. After the home demand, the best customer is Austria, who is taking eight ships of 24,910 tons; while Germany, Norway and Holland come next with tonnages of 38,850, 24,557 and 22,030, respectively. There are nine vessels in British yards of 15,000 tons and over and fourteen between 5,000 to 6,000 tons, sized between these limits being represented by fourteen vessels. The largest sailing ships are, one between 5,000 and 6,000 tons, and two between 4,000 and 3,000 tons. As regards the distribution

of work throughout the various shipbuilding districts Barrow, Maryport and Workington, Hartlepool and Whitby, and Middlesbrough and Stockton are the only yards which have less work in hand than at the corresponding period of last year, all others showing an increase. Turning to the consideration of the warships under construction we find that nine, aggregating 125,500 tons, are being built in the Royal Dockyards, while forty-nine aggregating 112,910 tons, are in various private yards. The above are all for the British Navy, and include eleven submarines now being built at Barrow. The private yards are constructing, in addition, nine other vessels for foreign governments, of an aggregate tonnage of 34,520; the bulk of which, however, is due to the two battleships of 15,000 and 16,400 tons, being built at Barrow and Elswick for Japan.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SERVICE.

Opium for China.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, 18th November.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer left Bombay yesterday afternoon with about 1,025 chests of Malwa opium. Prices are as follows:—

Malwa (New) ...Rs. 1,680

" (Old) ... " 1,780

" (Oldest) ... " 1,880

SANITARY BOARD PROSECUTIONS.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ACTION.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board last evening a lengthy communication was read from Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn respecting certain time-washing prosecutions, instituted by Senior Inspector Lyons, in the eastern district. In the course of his letter he wrote that from interviews he had had with some of the owners who had been prosecuted and convicted for failing to carry out time-washing work to the satisfaction of the Inspector, he was convinced that the proceedings of the Inspector confirmed his allegations that if owners of property had been fairly treated there would not be any necessity for prosecutions. He detailed the result of various visits to the "Hing Village, Causeway Bay, and concluded his letter as follows:—"There have been twenty other prosecutions against (tenant) houses, but some of the tenants assured me that the Inspector never saw their houses before summoning the owners and getting them fined. I informed the Hon. Brewin the next day of what I had heard and 'sett' in the village and also what I had noticed about the condition of the latrine on top of Ship Street. I believe he has seen the owners and occupants of the houses mentioned herein. Mr. Rumjahn informed the Board that after reading the report of Dr. Barnett he had again visited some of the houses in question and was convinced that they were not occupied by members of more than one family. The law required that a house or part of a house if occupied by members of more than one family had to be time-washed biennially. The houses he had visited, although exempted from the operation, had been time-washed twice this year and yet the owners were prosecuted and fined. He was informed that Insp. Lyons, who took out the summonses, had not visited the houses and made inquiries. It was his bounden duty to do so before prosecuting those innocent poor people. He had simply made out the applications; got them initiated by somebody in the office, took out a summons and got the owners fined. This was a very serious matter.

Dr. Atkinson.—The Magistrate has already decided that they are tenement houses. Mr. Rumjahn.—Perhaps the Magistrate had not his attention drawn to whether the houses were occupied by members of more than one family. It was not a question of tenement houses. Hon. Brewin said he had been through the houses mentioned by Mr. Rumjahn. He certainly found three of them were occupied by members of one family. He was surprised that the Inspector should have decreed they were not. The houses were perfectly clean and well time-washed. He felt quite sure the Inspector had made a mistake. The Board was not bound by the decision of the Magistrate. Mr. Hewett.—Would it not be advisable to make some definite rule with regard to family houses? The description given by Mr. Brewin and Mr. Rumjahn leaves no room for doubt as to the nature of these houses. The inspectors should be instructed in the case of a family house not to enforce the law.

Dr. Barnett.—This is already been done. Mr. Rumjahn.—It is not a question of giving instructions to the inspectors. They all know it. It was so stated in the Ordinance. What was required was the prevention of indiscriminate prosecutions. Dr. Atkinson.—I beg your pardon. All applications for summonses have to be initiated by a Medical Officer of Health. There have not been any indiscriminate prosecutions. Mr. Rumjahn.—Have not the persons I have referred to been illegally and indiscriminately prosecuted? What about the fines inflicted? We should recommend the Government to refund them. They were fined \$7 each and that amount was a large sum to these poor people. Mr. Pollock thought the proper course would be for the people to petition the Government. Hon. Brewin.—After the illegal action brought to its notice I do not think the Sanitary Board should sit quietly down and let these people be at liberty to petition the Government. Dr. Atkinson.—No illegal action has yet been proved. Mr. Rumjahn has made certain statements, given wrong addresses, and at the last moment corrected the addresses. A further report could be made. Either the Board's officers have acted according to their instructions. The attention of the inspectors is to be drawn to this matter and a further report was ordered to be laid before the Board at the next meeting.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1904.

THE CANTON-SAMSHUI RAILROAD.

(14th November.)

If the profits derived from the passenger traffic over the branch line of the Canton-Hankow railroad are to be swallowed up in repairing the extended permanent way to Samshui, the American-China Development Company have cause for gratification in the fact that the present receipts from passengers travelling over the first ten miles of the route continue to prove so satisfactory. The physical conditions of the country from Shek-yauing to the North River presented no special engineering difficulties at the time of the preliminary survey, but since the last section of the line has been opened to traffic the effects of the swampy nature of the surrounding country have begun to be felt. Some time back we reported in our columns that, owing to a subsidence on the Fashan-Samshui section, traffic had been delayed and ultimately suspended; but it was then unknown to us that upwards of a hundred and fifty feet of the permanent way was affected to such an extent that

The ship was able to do twelve and a half knots, but their average speed was only ten knots. Coming into the harbour they were going dead slow, probably not more than four and a half knots.

After the fifth interval, the second officer of the *Wongkoi*, Mr. Derram, gave evidence, substantiating the testimony previously given by Captain Brahm and the chief officer. He was on the bridge at the time of entering the Harbour and produced the log he kept, showing the times, orders, etc., of necessity to be recorded. When the anchor was dropped he saw the starboard light taken in, and carried away at once, as also the port or red light. The sailors were standing by ready to take away the lamps and he saw both of them removed, and taken away down the respective bridge ladders. Both of them had been extinguished when taken past him. It was the rule of the ship to always put these lights out on the bridge, before taking the lamps below. When the *Wongkoi* dropped anchor the *Ujima*, which he could plainly distinguish with his glasses, was steering a parallel course to them, her two top lights and her red side light being easily discernible. At that time there was no danger of a collision. A little time later he saw the *Ujima's* green light and he came to the conclusion that she was steering with the intention of passing behind them. He did not anticipate the possibility of a collision until he saw the *Ujima* drop her anchor, she being at that time about a ship's length away from them.

Cross-examined:—He was watching the *Ujima* all the time practically. She might have been obscured for a very short time between Hongkong Island and Green Island light. Just at the time of anchoring he was observing the *Ujima* very closely, but at that time he did not notice her lights closing in. After they had anchored, a few minutes later, he did so. He was quite sure it was not before they anchored that he noticed any change in the bearing of the lights. He did not take a compass bearing, but merely with his eye.

Mr. Herman Seshill, chief engineer of the *Wongkoi*, spoke to being in charge of the engines at the time of the collision.

At this point, Mr. G. P. Lamert was sworn in as German interpreter. Witness said the second engineer was in the engine room working the lever, and the third engineer was also being kept the log. The official engine room log was produced. The collision caused a very nasty shock to those in the engine room. Henrik Haesloop, third engineer of the *Wongkoi*, spoke to keeping the engines as to times, etc., in the engineer's rough log, which he said was quite correct.

Carl Friedrich Wolfram, second officer of the *Brunkilde*, spoke to seeing the *Wongkoi* come in from the Sulphur Channel on the night in question and anchor close to them on the north side. As she came in she was going very slowly through the water, and shortly before she dropped anchor he heard three blasts on the whistle. He heard the anchor drop, and then saw the mast head light and the green side light disappear, while at the same time he saw anchor lights being hoisted. He saw the *Ujima* coming up behind, apparently about to pass between the land and his ship. It seemed to him she was coming into harbour at full speed. He then saw the *Ujima* changed her course in a northerly direction towards the *Wongkoi*. The *Ujima* then dropped one of her anchors, and the collision took place shortly afterwards.

The Court adjourned at 4.15 p.m. until 10.30 a.m., to-morrow.

15th inst.

At the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry S. Berkeley) and Hon. W. Barnes Lawrence (Nautical Adviser and Assessor) the taking of evidence for the plaintiffs in the above action was continued.

Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and Mr. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. John Hastings) for the B. I. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

A CORRECTION.

Hon. Barnes Lawrence said he desired to correct an erroneous impression which might be created, as a result of the report in one of the morning papers, wherein it was stated he was dealing with the red light as if it was not a side light. He dealt with it as a red light merely, without any assumption as to what kind of light it was. Such report was entirely erroneous, and he desired to make the point perfectly clear.

Lee Sun, quarter-master of the *Wongkoi*, was then called and said that on the day in question he was at the wheel taking orders from the captain. He was perfectly certain that when the anchor was dropped the side lights were immediately removed. He saw the sailors removing them.

Li Lee, a sailor on the *Wongkoi*, spoke to removing the side light on the port side, and blowing out the light on the bridge immediately the ship was anchored.

Ma San, another sailor, spoke to removing the starboard light in the same way.

Chan Chih San, boatswain of the *Wongkoi*, spoke to the general procedure on board when the ship was coming into port. Witness and two other Chinese witnesses were called and both corroborated the evidence of the two previous witnesses.

One of the sailors gave an exhibition in the witness-box of how the lamps were removed, as a result of which the Court decided to visit the *Wongkoi* this afternoon and personally acquaint themselves with the method in use.

Mr. Jenrum, chief officer of the *Brunkilde*, who said he had a master's certificate since 1885, said that on the day in question his ship was anchored in the neighbourhood of southern fairway buoy. He saw the two ships and witnessed the collision. He was talking to the second officer of his ship at the time. Witness entirely corroborated the evidence of that individual, given yesterday.

Captain Bruhm of the *Wongkoi*, recalled, said that he had taken certain measurements based on a sixteen feet draught, the amount of water they were drawing at the time of the collision. The height of his bridge was 21 feet above the water line, and eleven feet to the top of the rail. The length of the ship was 285 feet overall.

At the request of His Lordship, the witness undertook to draw a plan of the course he steered.

His Lordship asked what would be a convenient day to adjourn to?

Hon. E. H. Sharp suggested that it would be convenient to argue the case before long.

The Chief Justice said they could not proceed with the arguments until they had completed the evidence.

Mr. Slade said he had one more witness now in Hongkong.

After some little discussion, His Lordship adjourned the further hearing of the case until Wednesday next at half-past ten a.m.

THE death is announced of Dr. A. S. Newman, who arrived at Hushima from Mofl recently on life insurance business, and died very suddenly in the night. Dr. Newman was an American subject, and resided at Mofl for several years. He had a good practice among the shipping at the port and was widely liked and esteemed. The deceased gentleman also acted in a medical capacity for the Equitable Life Assurance Co. of New York.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG VICTORIOUS.

14th inst.

THIRD DAY.

The morning opened fine, brilliant sunshine taking the place of the gloomy haze that had characterised the first two days' play. The attendance was not numerous, but better than might have been expected during the forenoon, and considering that the result of the game was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The objectionable smoke from the Naval Yard fortunately refrained from intruding its presence this morning, and everything passed off without a hitch.

A hint to the Committee. Would it not be possible to furnish the Press with a little light refreshment during the afternoon, say, a cup of tea? The cost would be infinitesimal, and the courtesy would be duly appreciated.

When stumps were drawn on Saturday, the game was in a very interesting condition, the odds appearing considerably in favour of the home team, with a lead of 45 runs on the first innings, and eight of their opponents' wickets down for 138; it did not seem as if Hongkong would be set a very difficult task to put the first of the series of matches to their credit; but cricket is apt to be kaleidoscopic in character, and nothing can be accounted a certainty till the last wicket has fallen.

Dixon had proved the shining light of the home team, and has a record of which he may well be proud. In Shanghai's first venture he had secured Turnbull's wicket when that batsman had compiled a most valuable 82, and also disposed of O. V. Lanning. Going in to bat he rattled up 85 by brilliant if somewhat fortunate cricket, and materially assisted in laying the foundation of his side's substantial second innings. He took the ball from Hancock, and was the means of capturing several wickets, five off his own bowling and two he caught—one, O. V. Lanning, in a sensational fashion. Seven of the thirteen over he sent down on Saturday were maidens.

At a quarter to eleven Shanghai's not-outs resumed their innings. Bird sent down the first over from the Pavilion end to Wallace, who did not seem at all at home. Dixon went on at the eastern end. The scoring was very slow, and when 140 was on the board Drummond failed to stop a straight one from Bird. Nine for 140. Drummond, the last man, stepped into the breach, and took the last ball of Bird's over. Wallace faced Dixon, and his third ball went to the boundary for a couple of byes. Off his next Wallace gave a hard chance to Arthur behind the stumps, and then sent Dixon to leg for a couple and to the on boundary for four in succession.

The ball was "kicking" a deal, and causing the batsmen some trouble. Drummond was contenting himself with keeping his end up. Wallace got Dixon away through the slips for a single, the next ball eluding the wicket-keeper and going for a brace to the boundary. He shortly after ducked to square leg and brought 150 up.

Drummond then faced Bird, and an appeal was made for leg before off his first delivery, the next rising abruptly and going for byes to the screen. Arthur was putting in smart work behind the wicket. But the score was not destined to be augmented any further, for Bird scattered Wallace's timber with his next ball, and the innings closed for 151, leaving Hongkong with 107 to get to win. The extras had amounted to the somewhat large total of 31, which, however, was due to the state of the wicket, which caused the ball to act in a most erratic fashion.

HONGKONG BATS.

Hongkong started on what appeared a somewhat easy task at twenty-past eleven, and Hancock being the first pair to go in. Hancock took the first over from Potter, and got a single to the off. The over was destined to prove disastrous to Hongkong, for Burnie cut one right into Turnbull's hands before he had scored. One down for a single. Heath followed and, jumping out, drove Potter forward for a single. Lanning went on at the pavilion end. Heath got the last ball of his over away through the slips for a single. The wicket-keeper rendered correct cricket almost impossible, and both batsmen went out to meet the bowling—Lanning was getting a lot of pace on the ball, and on several occasions beat the batsman all ends up. Singles came at slow intervals, both men playing cautiously. One of Potter's low roses over the wicket and went for a couple to the sight screen. Hancock put Potter nicely to leg for a single, and then brought up the ten with a forward drive past the bowler. Heath then got Lanning well away to the off boundary—the first four. He was playing in more confident style now, and seemed more at home. The scoring was still confined to singles. Hancock nearly played Potter on to his wicket. Heath then put a little vigour into his hitting, and lifted Lanning out of the ground for six, shortly after bringing up 30 with a glance to leg. He next turned his attention to Potter, and drove him to the on boundary for four.

Turnbull now went on at the pavilion end in place of Lanning. Heath lifted his third ball to the on for four, and the forty was hoisted. Heath was still hitting out, and drove Potter to the on again in good style. Hancock was very quiet at this stage, and was allowing his partner to do most of the run-getting. He was not to remain much longer, however, for Turnbull found his way to his wicket when he had scored 33. Two for 47.

Dixon was next in, and opened with a single to leg off Turnbull. Scoring was now very slow. When fifty appeared on the board a delivery from Potter evaded the wicket-keeper and went to the boundary for a couple. Turnbull was sending down good length balls, and presently clean bowled Dixon for 6. Three for 55.

Arthur filled the vacancy, Shanghai fielding deeper now. The new bat showed a disposition to hit out, and with a drive to the off and a cut behind the wicket brought up the 60. The next ball from Turnbull proved fatal to him. He lifted it high towards the pavilion, and S. Wallace, running in, effected a neat catch. Arthur's contribution was 2. Four for 63.

Lumsden was Hancock's next partner, and with his advent Hancock opened out and drove Turnbull to the on amid cheers, and shortly after sent the same bowler to the pavilion for another four. Lumsden then failed to gauge a straight one from Potter, and retired before he had scored. Five for 73.

H. Hancock was next associated with his brother and Hongkong's chances of winning seemed somewhat open to doubt. The bowlers still had the upper hand, and the batsmen were taking no risks. The ball was bumping awkwardly, and both men sustained nasty blows on the body. H. Hancock let drive at one from Turnbull, and S. Wallace just failed to reach it in time. The eighty now appeared on the board.

Lanning now relieved Potter, who so far had bowled unchanged. H. Hancock put his second ball through the slips for a single, the next going for byes to the boundary. He shortly after put the same bowler past point

for another single. R. Hancock had a narrow escape shortly after of being caught by Turnbull off his own bowling. Several short runs were stolen hereabouts. Parkes was applauded for stopping a hard drive to mid-off by H. Hancock, that batsman sending Turnbull's next ball nicely to leg for four. He followed this by driving the same bowler to the off boundary amid loud cheers. Still keeping it up, he again got Turnbull to the on boundary, and the century was hoisted. Parkes was again cheered for a smart piece of fielding.

Dew now relieved Turnbull, and R. Hancock snicked a single off his first ball. The change was disastrous to R. Hancock, who was out leg before to Dew in his first over. He had scored 35, and had played steady cricket throughout. Six for 103.

Pearce was his successor, and soon made the winning hit with a leg glance off Dew amid hearty applause, the score then reading 107 for six wickets, Hongkong thus winning with four wickets in hand.

As the teams returned to the pavilion three cheers and a "tiger" were given the victors by the Shanghai team, they returning the compliment in similar fashion.

The full scores are as follows:—

SHANGHAI, 1ST INNINGS.	
F. W. Potter, (Capt.) c Arthur, b Pearce	10
W. J. Turnbull, b Dixon	82
W. H. Moule, c Smith, b Pearce	40
H. R. Parkes, c Heath, b R. Hancock	25
C. E. Duman, not out	1
G. C. Dew, c Arthur, b Bird	24
V. H. Lanning, st. Arthur, b Bird	0
C. V. Lanning, lb.w., b Dixon	12
T. Wallace, c Bird, b Pearce	1
S. M. Wallace, c Pearce, b Lumsden	20
J. Drummond, c R. Hancock, b Lumsden	12
Extras	31
Total	229

HONGKONG, 1ST INNINGS.	
R. Hancock, (Capt.) c and b Potter	48
Lt. Heath, c and b Lanning	3
J. T. Dixon, c Drummond b Potter	85
W. F. Lumsden, c Drummond b Turnbull	2
H. Hancock, c Drummond b Potter	7
T. E. Pearce, not out	1
H. Arthur, c and b Potter	33
R. E. O. Bird, not out	5
J. O. Airy, b Turnbull	47
T. Sercombe Smith, c Drummond b Lanning	10
C. M. G. Burnie, c Dew, b Potter	16
Extras	17
Total	274

SHANGHAI, 2ND INNINGS.	
F. W. Potter, (Capt.) c and b Dixon	2
W. J. Turnbull, c Airy, b Bird	2
W. H. Moule, lb.w., b Dixon	21
H. R. Parkes, b Dixon	36
G. C. Dew, c Dixon, b Bird	7
V. H. Lanning, c and b Dixon	20
T. Wallace, c Smith, b Dixon	0
S. M. Wallace, b Bird	14
J. Drummond, b Bird	0
C. E. Duman, not out	1
Extras	31
Total	151

HONGKONG, 2ND INNINGS.	
R. Hancock, (Capt.) lb.w., b Dew	35
C. M. G. Burnie, c Turnbull, b Potter	0
Lt. Heath, b Turnbull	33
J. T. Dixon, b Turnbull	36
H. Arthur, c S. Wallace, b Turnbull	2
W. F. Lumsden, b Potter	0
H. Hancock, not out	8
T. E. Pearce, not out	3
Extras	3
Total (6 wickets)	109

R. E. O. Bird, J. O. Airy, and T. Sercombe Smith did not bat.

HONGKONG—1ST INNINGS.	
Dew	13
Duman	6
Potter	34
V. H. Lanning	21
W. Moule	6
Turnbull	10

SHANGHAI—1ST INNINGS.	
Lumsden	11.4
Bird	2
Hancock (R.)	3
Pearce	11
Dixon	15
Smith	1
Hancock (H.)	1

SHANGHAI—2ND INNINGS.	
Potter	13
V. H. Lanning	9
Turnbull	12
G. C. Dew	12

THE CARNIVAL.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

When the visitors to the *Attercliffe* and illuminated carnival, held on the Hongkong Cricket Club's grounds assembled on Saturday night the scene that met their gaze was a very able glimpse of fairytale. The *Attercliffe* was given in honour of the visiting teams, and was an enjoyable and unqualified success. H. E. the Governor arrived at the Club and at 9.15 p.m., and to announce his arrival on the ground the first relay of twelve rockets was set off, flash lights being fired up, the Union Jack run to the mast-head, while above the Pavilion the initials of the Hongkong Cricket Club flashed out in electric light. The grounds had been exquisitely illuminated with thousands of Chinese lanterns and electric globes, lanterns also being hung on the branches of the neighbouring trees. The ground had been divided by matting and the pavilion end reserved for the guests of the club. The pitch was enclosed to prevent damage from promoters. During the evening the members of the Orpheus Society sang "When Alan-a-Dale," and the "Red Red Rose," while, at intervals, relays of rockets were sent skywards, to the huge delight of juvenile visitors. The Band of the 93rd Burma was stationed on the parade ground while that of the 11th Mahratta was inside the cricket ground.

Tables of choice and dainty refreshments were laid out for the delectation of the guests of the Club. This as well as an excellent and tasty punch in an immense bowl was under the direct and able superintendence of Mr. T. F. Saahedra, of the Hotel America, who spared no pains to make his department the success it was.

At 10.30 p.m. the members of the Club and the visiting teams, with a small company of friends, adjourned to the Club across the road, where supper was served and an informal

dance indulged in. The other guests continued to promenade until midnight when they slowly and reluctantly went home after a most delightful evening. Much credit is due to Mr. A. R. Long, the secretary of the Club, for the pronounced success of this function.

SHANGHAI v. STRAITS.

WIN FOR STRAITS BY 52 RUNS.

15th inst.

The morning opened somewhat dull, and rain clouds shrouded the Peak and Kowloon hills. As the morning wore on, however, the sun burst through and augured a most enjoyable day's cricket, so far as atmospheric conditions were concerned. At ten o'clock the sun was shining brilliantly on the playing arena, a pleasant breeze cooling the atmosphere.

At twenty minutes to eleven the Shanghai team went out to field amid cheers. The first pair of Straits batsmen, Whitley and Hubback, followed almost immediately. Potter was the opening bowler and Whitley cut him to the Press stand for four off his first ball. He glanced the last ball of the over nicely to leg for a brace. Turnbull went on at the pavilion end. His first ball went for a couple of byes to the leg boundary. Hubback then turned him prettily to the on boundary, and ten was hoisted. Both men seemed perfectly at home with the bowling. Whitley now drove Turnbull to the Press stand again amid cheers. Potter, however, was not to wait long for a victim, for in the third ball of his next over he sent Hubback's balls flying. He had scored 5. One for 17.

Barrett followed and snicked Potter behind the wicket for a single. Turnbull was sending down a fast off-break which several times beat both batsmen, and at length a straight one scattered Whitley's wicket for him, when he had scored 11. Two for 21.

Bradbery next partnered Barrett, who got Potter nicely away to the off boundary for four, following this up by a single. He then turned his attention to Turnbull, and drove that bowler to the on for another four. The old county cricketer was playing very correct cricket. He was destined to lose Bradbery, however, who was snapped behind the wicket from a ball that went off his glove, and T. Wallace effected a neat catch. He had not scored. Three for 32.

Wyatt, a left-hander, succeeded to the vacancy. Barrett opened his shoulders and drove Turnbull hard past the sight screen, and then to the on, following this by lifting him on to the tram lines for six. He scored fifteen in this over off Turnbull.

Wyatt opened his score with a leg off Potter for four. Lanning relieved Turnbull when the fifty was on the board, Barrett taking his first over. The wicket appeared to be playing much better than on the previous day, and the ball was not "kicking" so much. Wyatt put a ball up in a dangerous manner in the slips, but Dew failed to hold it. Barrett now snicked Lanning through the slips for a single. Wyatt then got going, and drove that bowler twice in succession to the off boundary. Barrett then glared Wyatt nicely to leg for four, and 70 went up. The men were now getting well set, and were playing the bowling with ease. Wyatt again made a fussy stroke behind the wicket off Potter. The attendance at this time was still somewhat meagre, none of the stands being a quarter full, though the usual gaping crowd of Chinese lined the rails outside. Barrett was playing in most steady fashion, and opening out to Lanning, drove that bowler back to that bowler, who was applauded for a smart save. His next ball proved fatal. Lanning taking his leg stump. He had scored 40. Four for 70.

Talbot, the skipper of the team, followed. They had not been together long before a misunderstanding arising as to taking a run. Wyatt had his wicket thrown down when in the middle of the pitch. A most regrettable incident. He had scored 16. Five for 75.

Stromach succeeded to the vacancy. Talbot was not destined to stay much longer, Potter finding his way to his off stump before he had scored. Six for 75.

Cochrane was next in. He snicked Lanning through the slips for a single, and then Lanning took Stromach's "middle" before he had scored. Seven for 77.

Perkins followed. He had not been associated with Cochrane long ere Potter found his way to that batsman's wicket, when his score was 2, sending the ball 128 feet. Eight for 77.

Parsons filled the vacant position, and both men played the bowling in careful style. A short run nearly cost Parsons his wicket. Singapore's position at this stage certainly did not appear reassuring. Both Potter and Lanning seemed well-nigh unplayable. Potter then caught Parsons off his own bowling before he had scored. Nine for 79.

Rees was next man in, and with his advent Perkins got Potter away to the on boundary. Rees opened with a single off Lanning, and then Perkins made a single stick to leg for four. Runs were very difficult to obtain, and Perkins was cheered for a single off Lanning. A ball from Potter to Rees went to the boundary for a couple. Perkins now made a risky stroke behind the wicket, and drove Lanning twice for singles. Rees was then run out for one and the innings closed for 93, Perkins being not out 13.

The Straits had failed most calamitously before the bowling of Potter and V. Lanning. Potter bowled unchanged throughout the innings, and secured 5 wickets for 37 runs, Lanning taking two for 22. With their score standing at 74 for four wickets Singapore bade fair to make a fair score, but the rot that set in was then most decided, the rest of the wickets falling for the addition of but 19 runs.

SHANGHAI AT THE WICKETS.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve Shanghai went to the wickets, Parkes and V. N. Lanning being first associated. Rees sent down the first over from the eastern end, and Parkes put him to the off for four. Rees was bowling a medium-paced straight ball, and off his fourth delivery the ball evaded Hubback and went for byes. Parsons went on at the pavilion end, and sent down a fast off-break, Hubback standing close up to the stumps and showing good form. Parkes cut Rees nicely to the off for four, and then lifted the same bowler to leg, but only a single resulted. Lanning then got the fast bowler away past point for a single, and to went up. Parkes put Rees away to the pavilion, and 20 appeared on the board. Both batsmen were playing the bowling with care.

Lanning then put Parsons prettily through the slips for a single amid cheers. Singles were the leading feature at this stage. Rees then got Parkes lb.w. when he had scored 20. One for 74.

W. H. Moule then partnered Lanning, and took an over from Rees. Parsons then sent down a "maiden" to Lanning. Parkes then got Rees prettily away to the leg boundary, but a smart return only allowed of a single being notched. An appeal for leg before off Rees then gave Lanning's favour. The Singapore ground fielding appeared somewhat loose at this period. Moule then lifted Rees clean into the crimson-lined pavilion on the northern side of the ground amid cheers. Lanning did not show any inclination to open out, leaving that to his associate. Thirty now appeared on the telegraphs. Lanning now got well under an over of Rees' balls and sent it to leg for four, singles by both men bringing the 40 up. Moule then smashed Rees hard to the leg

boundary, followed by a hard carpet drive past the bowler for a single. Lanning notched a single to mid-off, and the fifty ball then sounded with the score standing at 47.

Before the resumption the teams were photographed. At five minutes past two the not-outs continued their innings, Whitley going on at the Pavilion end in place of Parsons. With his second ball he got Moule's leg stump. The retiring batsman had made 16. Two for 47.

T. Wallace followed, and faced Whitley. The fourth ball of his over went to the screen for byes. Wyatt then went on at the eastern end, bowling to Lanning. The half century now went up. Wyatt was sending down fast off-breaks, and Lanning seemed none too easy with him. Hubback, in the rear of the sticks, was proving himself alert. One of Whitley's travels to leg for byes, and Lanning shortly after glanced the same bowler in that direction for a single. Wyatt was the next to secure a wicket, and he scattered Wallace's timber with a " Yorker" when he had scored only a single. Three for 56.

Potter partnered Lanning. He opened his score with a forward drive off Whitley, and then Lanning put his leg in front of a straight one from that bowler and retired, when he had compiled 13. Four for 58.

Turnbull was next in and faced Whitley's bowling, taking the last ball of the over, which he played forward. Potter then drove Wyatt to the off for a single, and with a push to the on brought up the sixty. Potter hereabouts played a ball from Wyatt on to his wicket, but without removing the balls—a fortunate escape. Another disaster now overtook Shanghai. Potter called Turnbull for a run, and then hesitated. Before Turnbull could get back Hubback had knocked the balls off. He had contributed nothing. Five for 61.

O. V. Lanning was next in. He was not to stay long, however, for he put his leg in the way of another straight one from Wyatt, and had to vacate his position ere he had broken the "egg." Six for 61.

Dew was Potter's next partner. He was not at all at home with Wyatt, and made several risky strokes. At length he got hold of one and drove it to the on boundary. Potter then drove Whitley forward for a single. A leg glance brought the 70 on the board. Both bowlers were being treated with respect, however. A ball from Whitley now caught Dew on the body and the game was stopped temporarily while he underwent a process of massage. He continued amid cheers.

The Band of the 1st Sherwoods had now come on to the field to play selections during the afternoon.

Potter was the next to go, Whitley shifting his middle stump with a beauty. He had scored 11. Six for 75.

S. Wallace next took his stand at the wicket. The cricket so far had been exceedingly uninteresting. None of the batsmen were able to do anything with the bowling, and runs came about slowly. Wallace, however, infused a little life into the game by getting Wyatt nicely round to leg for four, and feinting up the 80. Dew was the next to open out, and he lifted Whitley to the on for another four. After another period of comparative inactivity Dew got Wyatt prettily round to leg and the 90 was signalled. Singapore were very keen in the field, and put in some good work. Rees now went on at the pavilion end and vice Whitley. At this moment the band of Sherwoods opened with selections.

Wallace turned the last ball of his over to leg for a single. Cochrane went on for Wyatt at the eastern end, and Wallace pulled his first ball to leg for four. Lanning next cut Rees through the slips to the boundary and the century appeared. Wallace was not to stay long though, for Rees took his middle stump when he had scored 9. Eight for 104.

As H. Moule now partnered Dew. Dew drove Cochrane hard past the bowler to the off boundary amid cheers, and followed by driving him to the on from his next ball. 110 now appeared. Moule was making ineffective strokes into space at Rees bowling, but at length drove one in the direction of the pavilion for a single. Moule at length was out lb.w. to Cochrane for a single. Nine for 115.

Duman was last man in. Dew snicked Rees for a couple, and followed it by a drive to the on for a single. The innings was then terminated by Rees scattering Duman's timber. Dew had played a sterling not out innings of 35, the whole venture realising 118, Shanghai having a lead of 25 on the first innings.

The Southerners opened their second venture with Hubback and Wyatt at twenty minutes to four in the afternoon, Potter sending down the first over to Hubback, who snicked a couple of singles. Lanning was the opening bowler at the Pavilion end. Wyatt had a narrow escape of being run out, but just got in time. Potter then caught Hubback off Lanning when he had scored 1. One for a single.

Barrett was next in. Both men were playing cautiously and taking no liberties. Wyatt put Potter to the long field for a single, and O. V. Lanning shortly after gave him a "life." Barrett was scoring principally singles. Wyatt now got another lease of life, Wallace letting a catch in the long field escape through his fingers. He was not to stay much longer, however, for he drove one to mid-on and Moule effected a beautiful catch with his right arm extended. He had scored 7. Two for 10.

Dew now partnered Parkes. Rees seemed to be dead on the wicket, and needed a deal of watching. Dew now lifted Rees high into the air on the Queen's Road side of the ground for six. Parkes shortly after put the left-handers through the slips for a single. Dew then sending him in to the off for the same figure. With the 20 up Parkes again got Wyatt away through the slips, but only a single resulted. Parkes turned a well pitched ball from Rees high to leg and Perkins effected a neat catch. He had scored 10. Three for 25.

Turbull was the ensuing batsman. Dew noticed a single off Wyatt, and then Turnbull faced the bowler, and opened his account with a forward drive for a single—a somewhat risky run. The next ball from Wyatt again sent runner for 50—high, for Dew played forward, missed the ball, and heard an ominous rattle behind him—once he had his retirement, with his score at 9. Four for 27. Things were looking gloomy.

Potter joined Turnbull, and after Wyatt had sent down one ball the bell sounded for tea.

A little promiscuous practice was indulged in before the bell sounded for the resumption, several of the batsmen who were to do duty for the northern port taking the opportunity of applying a little oil to their bearings.

Turbull and Potter stepped forth at two o'clock to endeavour to augment the somewhat inglorious total of 27, for four. Rees sent down the first over to Turnbull, who got the last of the six away through the slips for a single. Wyatt continued at the Naval Yard end. With 30 up Turnbull snickered a ball off Wyatt right into Parsons's arms at slip, and he had to give way to O. V. Lanning when he had only a couple to his account. Five for 30.

The "rows" seemed difficult to understand, for the wicket and the light were excellent, the bowling did not appear very deadly. Potter made several ineffectual attempts to get Rees away to leg, and was playing in very uncertain style. "Over" brought O. V. Lanning opposite Wyatt. He was not to do great things, for a ball from Wyatt broke in, and an appeal of "How's that," caused him to vacate his position with a cypher opposite his cognomen. Six for 30.

The question now seemed to be—Would the side total a hundred, and "save face." It seemed very much open to doubt. More than half the wickets were down and the Shanghai tail did not appear to "wag" to any great extent. T. Wallace was Potter's next partner. With his advent Rees sent down a no-ball. Potter then lifted Rees into the long field, and Talbot failed with what seemed an easy catch. Wallace now got going on the leg side, and scored two boundaries in succession off Rees, the second of which Perkins should have prevented. Wallace had scored twelve in the one over. He was shaping more confidence than any of his predecessors had shown. With 40 up Whitley went for Rees at the pavilion end, and in his first over had Wallace at a loss on more than one occasion. Potter soon after notched a single with a forward drive off Wyatt, but runs are now coming slowly.

One of Whitley's off breaks to Potter then "ran the blockades" and went for a couple of extras. Potter brought the fifty with a hard drive to long on off Whitley, but the depressed Shanghai supporters could not raise a cheer to greet the incident. Hubback now caused some amusement by jocularly tapping Potter's back as a reminder of the penalty likely to be incurred by stepping out to meet the bowling. Both men now added a few singles, but the Straits' fielding was keen. Potter got hold of one of Whitley's specials and lifted it to the leg boundary for a welcome four, and then he himself was mid on for a single. Wallace then had a turn, and drove the same bowler past the pavilion for another four, and sixty appeared. Bradbury now went on in place of Wyatt at the Naval Yard end. He was sending down a fast right arm ball, almost dead on the wicket. Potter, after fumbling a bit, got him to mid off for a single, the next ball going to the screen for byes. Cochrane went on *vice* Whitley, who had proved somewhat expensive. He bowled a slow left hand off break, and Potter sent the off for four. Wallace got Bradbury away to leg for a couple and the seventy was telegraphed. Wallace now made an effort to get Cochrane round to leg, but missed the ball, and had his off stump shifted. He had completed 21. Seven for 72.

S. Wallace went in with Potter who got Bradbury away forward for a single, and S. Wallace opened with a similar figure, through the slips when he faced that bowler. Parsons now relieved Bradbury at the Naval Yard end, and Potter put him through the slips for a single. It seemed as though the Straits were testing their full bowling strength with a view to their match with Hongkong on the morrow. Potter was playing good cricket, and got the new bowler away past point for a single. Hubback made a loud appeal for stumping against Wallace, but the batsman got the verdict. He sent the next ball to the on boundary, and so went up. Wallace now got Cochrane away to the leg boundary in good style, another ineffectual appeal by Hubback, this time against Potter. Wallace now lived up, and got Cochrane to the on for four, the next ball travelling past the screen for a couple of byes. Wallace then touched a ball from Parsons. It rose high to the ear of the wickets and Whitley just touched but could not hold it. Rees now took another turn with the leather in place of Cochrane, 93 being on the board. He placed his field in a peculiar fashion, only having two men on the off side. Potter got Parsons away for two with a neat off cut. A single bye brought up the hundred, amid cheers. Shanghai's hopes were now rising. Another single to Potter off Parsons. Potter was playing grandly, and now lifted Rees into the visitors' pavilion for six, amid applause. Wallace was showing very weak form on the leg side, repeatedly playing risky strokes, and making wild slashes into space. Wyatt now went on for Parsons, and Potter played him forward for a single off his first ball. Potter now met with disaster, for lifting Rees high, Barrett made no mistake with the catch. He had contributed 34. Eight for 109.

A. H. Moule was next in, and before he scored Rees closed his account for him by scattering his wicket. Nine for 110.

Dunman, the last man, now came out, and the result was a foregone conclusion. He opened with a single off Rees. Shanghai had now to obtain 56 runs to win. Wyatt completely beat Dunman on several occasions, and at length uprooted his middle, and the innings closed at half-past three, for 113. S. Wallace not out 14. Straits thus winning by 52 runs.

As the team returned to the pavilion the Straits representatives gave three cheers and a "tiger" for their opponents which was returned.

STRAITS—1ST INNINGS.

M. H. Whitley, b Turnbull	11
T. R. Hubback, b Potter	5
Capt. E. Barrett, b Lanning (V.)	40
E. Bradbury, c Wallace, b Potter	0
O. V. Wyatt, run out	10
Capt. H. L. Talbot, (Capt.) b Potter	0
S. S. Stronach, b Lanning	0
C. W. Cochrane, b Potter	2
D. Perkins, not out	13
V. D. Parsons, c and b Potter	1
R. B. Rees, run out	1
Extras	5
Total	113

STRAITS—2ND INNINGS.

Potter	0	M	R	W
Turbull	14	3	37	5
V. H. Lanning	5	1	29	0
W. H. Lanning	10	3	22	2

SHANGHAI—1ST INNINGS.

Rees	11.4	1	50	3
Parsons	7	2	12	0
Wyatt	10	2	19	2
Cochrane	3	8	11	1
Whitley	10	2	19	2

SHANGHAI—2ND INNINGS.

Rees	11.4	1	50	3
Wyatt	10	2	19	2
Whitley	10	2	19	2
Cochrane	3	8	11	1
Parsons	7	2	12	0

HONGKONG v. STRAITS.

WIN FOR STRAITS.

The last of the series of Interport matches opened this morning in glorious weather. The atmospheric conditions, it is true, were inclined to "nippiness," but the sun was shining brilliantly, and soon raised the temperature to a comfortable degree. In the triangular duel so far Shanghai had twice gone down before their opponents, both Hongkong in the first instance, and then the Straits having come out ahead of them. To-day's match was generally expected to prove a test of strong batting against strong bowling. The Hongkong batsmen, when once set, are very difficult to dislodge from their position; but the side is supposed to be somewhat weak in bowling—not forgetting the credit so deservedly due to J. T. Dixon in the match against Shanghai when he captured two wickets in the first innings and five in the second. The Straits eleven, to judge by its performance against Shanghai, have a very varied assortment of bowling, more than half the team being capable of trundling a good ball. They have some sound bats, especially Barrett, the old Hampshire cricketer; but the rest do not appear to be much above the average standard.

The rival skippers spun the coin shortly after ten this morning, and the Straits were successful in securing the option of taking their chance with the willow first, and of this they took advantage. The wicket has had a deal of wear and tear, but has come right well out of the ordeal, and after the morning's roll it seemed as good as ever.

The start was delayed until a quarter to eleven; this morning, the umpires, Messrs. V. Lanning and Mackenzie, measuring the length of the pitch and gauging the width of the stumps prior to the commencement.

STRAITS BAT FIRST.

At 10.45 the bell sounded for the teams to come out. However, no signs of haste were evident, and it was not until eleven o'clock that Wyatt and Stronach went to the wickets. Dixon took the first over, and bowled to Wyatt from the Naval Yard end. Capt. Talbot was deputising in the rear of the wicket for Arthur, who had failed to turn up. Stronach now faced Dixon. The first over was a "maiden." Bird took up the bowling at the pavilion end, and Wyatt put his first leg for a single, while his next to Stronach went for a leg bye. Wyatt lifted Bird past the screen to the boundary—the first four, and Stronach shortly after got Dixon through the slips for a single, and Wyatt, with a leg hit off the same bowler for a quartet, brought the ten on the board. Wyatt seemed to fancy the left-handed bowler—he himself, by the way, is a left-handed bat—and lifted him nearly to the boundary for a single. Airtly returning smartly. A stoppage occurred at this stage of the game. Wyatt sustained a blow on the body from one of Bird's deliveries that temporarily laid him out. In spite of massage and brandy, he was compelled to retire, and Barrett came out. He opened with a single to leg off Bird, the next going for a couple of byes in the same direction. Barrett got another single with a glance to leg off Bird, and was playing in a most attractive style. Twenty now appeared on the board. Stronach was displaying good defensive abilities, helping the score along by an occasional single at either end. Barrett got Dixon now nicely away to the on for a quartet, and continued to go strong, lifting Bird to the western visitors' pavilion for another four. The band of the Sherwoods and escort, which had left to meet the German Admiral from the battleship *Furst Bismarck*, at this moment returned, and some amusement was caused by the etiquette of military service compelling them to turn their backs on the playing and salute the colours. Stronach after giving a hard chance to Bird, played a ball from J. T. Dixon on to his wicket and left when he had scored 5. One for 33.

Wyatt now continued his innings, Stronach going out to run for him. With his arrival Barrett glanced Bird nicely to leg for four, scoring a unit in the same direction off the left-handers. Barrett then snickering to leg for a brace. Barrett now lustily drove Dixon along the carpet for four, H. Hancock failing to reach the ball in time to save the boundary. Lumsden relieved Bird, who had proved a trifle expensive and Barrett snickering him to leg off his second ball for a brace. Bradbury was very quiet, and was contenting himself with keeping his end up. He made a risky stroke in the slips, and then with a single to mid-off brought sixty up. Barrett showed an inclination to put some vigour into his strokes, but the home team were fielding very closely, and not going much away. Both batsmen were playing the bowling carefully and refused to be tempted to hit out, three "maidens" being sent down in succession. At length Barrett broke the monotony, and scored a single with a forward drive off Lumsden. Barrett then drove Dixon hard to the sight screen, H. Hancock picking up well, and only allowing a single to result. As an instance of the slow rate of scoring it may be mentioned that eight overs had only yielded half a dozen runs. R. Hancock now went on at the Naval Yard end in place of Dixon. The attendance at this stage was somewhat scanty, but a considerable number of the fair sex were *en evidence*. Barrett at length opened his shoulders to Hancock, and lifted him long off for a quartet, adding a single with a forward drive past the bowler. Severely was now telegraphed. Bradbury woke up, and lifted Hancock to the on for three. Barrett then scored a single to the off from the same bowler, and Bradbury, who had come out of his shell, drove Hancock forward past the sight screen, for four, eighty then being signalled. He then devoted his attention to Lumsden, and lifted him to the off rails. But disaster now overtook Barrett when he looked well set, Hancock taking his off stump with his score at 36. Three for 86.

Rees now partnered Bradbury, and faced Hancock's bowling, scoring a couple past mid-off from his second ball. Facing Lumsden, he brought the ninety up with a snick for a single through the steps, and Bradbury lifted that bowler nicely to the on for four. Things were looking rosier for the Straits. Heath was applauded for a smart save at mid-off. Pearce gave Lumsden a rest at the pavilion end—first over a "maiden." Bradbury now went in to change his hit, but on his return, after a hit to the long field for four, he put one of Hancock's into Burns's hands and was compelled to retire, having compiled 26 by slow cricket. Four for 99.

Hubback was his successor. Arthur was cheered for a fine effort to catch the new-comer off Hancock, but just failed to reach it. Rees put Hancock away to the boundary, and an overthrow for four brought up

SHANGHAI—1ST INNINGS.				
H. R. Parkes, b Rees	20			
V. H. Lanning, b W. H. Moulle	13			
W. H. Moulle, b Whitley	10			
T. Wallace, b Wyatt	1			
T. W. Potter, b Whitley	11			
W. J. Turnbull, run out	0			
O. V. Lanning, b W. H. Moulle	0			
G. C. Dew not out	35			
S. Wallace, b Rees	13			
A. H. Moulle, l.h.w. b Cochrane	1			
C. E. Dunman, b Rees	0			
Extras	8			
Total	118			

SHANGHAI—2ND INNINGS.				
V. H. Lanning, b Rees	0			
H. R. Parkes, c Perkins, b Rees	10			
V. H. Moulle, l.h.w. b Wyatt	7			
G. Dew, b Wyatt	9			
W. J. Turnbull, c Parsons, b Wyatt	2			
F. W. Potter, c Barrett, b Rees	34			
O. V. Lanning, l.h.w. b Wyatt	0			
T. Wallace, b Cochrane	21			
S. Wallace, not out	14			
A. Moulle, b Rees	0			
C. Dunman, b Wyatt	1			
Extras	15			
Total	100			

SHANGHAI—3RD INNINGS.				
V. H. Lanning, b Rees	0			
H. R. Parkes, c Perkins, b Rees	10			
V. H. Moulle, l.h.w. b Wyatt	7			
G. Dew, b Wyatt	9			
W. J. Turnbull, c Parsons, b Wyatt	2			
F. W. Potter, c Barrett, b Rees	34			
O. V. Lanning, l.h.w. b Wyatt	0			
T. Wallace, b Cochrane	21			
S. Wallace, not out	14			
A. Moulle, b Rees	0			
C. Dunman, b Wyatt	1			
Extras	15			
Total	113			

SHANGHAI—4TH INNINGS.				
Potter	0	M	R	W
Turbull	14	3	37	5
V. H. Lanning	5	1	29	0
W. H. Lanning	10	3	22	2

SHANGHAI—5TH INNINGS.				
Rees	11.4	1	50	3
Parsons	7	2	12	0
Wyatt	10	2	19	2
Cochrane	3	8	11	1
Whitley	10	2	19	2

SHANGHAI—6TH INNINGS.				
Rees	11.4	1	50	3
Wyatt	10	2	19	2
Whitley	10	2	19	2
Cochrane	3	8	11	1
Parsons	7	2	12	0

SHANGHAI—7TH INNINGS.				
Rees	11.4	1	50	3
Wyatt	10	2	19	2
Whitley	10	2	19	2
Cochrane	3	8	11	1
Parsons	7	2	12	0

SHANGHAI—8TH INNINGS.				
Rees	11.4	1	50	3
Wyatt	10	2	19	2
Whitley	10	2	19	2
Cochrane	3	8	11	1
Parsons	7	2	12	0

SHANGHAI—9TH INNINGS.				
Rees	11.4	1	50	3
Wyatt	10	2	19	2
Whitley	10	2	19	2
Cochrane	3	8	11	1
Parsons	7	2	12	0

SHANGHAI—10TH INNINGS.				
Rees	11.4	1	50	3
Wyatt	10	2	19	2
Whitley	10	2	19	2
Cochrane	3	8	11	1
Parsons	7	2	12	0

SHANGHAI—11TH INNINGS.				
Rees	11.4	1	50	3
Wyatt	10	2	19	2
Whitley	10	2	19	2
Cochrane	3	8	11	1
Parsons	7	2	12	0

SHANGHAI—12TH INNINGS.				
Rees	11.4	1	50	3
Wyatt	10	2	19	2
Whitley	10	2	19	2
Cochrane	3	8	11	1
Parsons	7	2	12	0

against Shanghai when he captured wickets in the first innings and five in the second. The Straits eleven, to judge by its performance against Shanghai, have a very varied assortment of bowling more than half the

